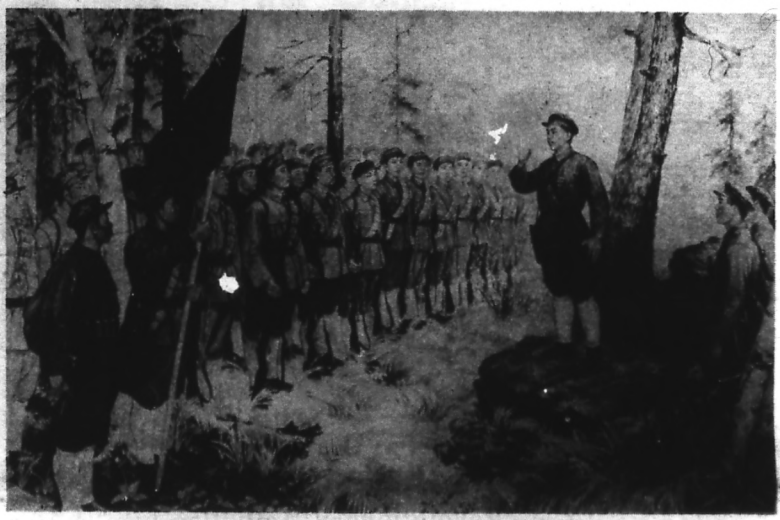
The Pyongyang Times

No. 18 (157) THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DEFENSE RESEARCH DIVISION



Korean Traditional Painting:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army"

April 25— 36th Birthday of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded on April 25, 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of our country, with progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths opposing the Japanese imperialists to achieve the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was a great historic event which ushered in an epochal turn in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement in Korea.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the anti-Japanese guerrillas performed immortal exploits in the revolution, fighting against the vicious Japanese imperialists for 15 long years, and in this course established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party. It is thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions that our people could build up in their land the rich and powerful socialist fatherland, possess the invincible revolutionary armed forces and become a happy people who envy nothing in this world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party and Government of the GDR

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives GDR Party and Govt. Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on April 16 the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, which visited our country.

Present on the occasion were delegation head Comrade Kurt Hager, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party; and members of the delegation Comrade Gerhard Weiss, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the GSUP and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade Lieutenant General Siegfried Weiss, Vice-Minister of National Defence of the GDR; Comrade Josef Hegen, Secretary of State and First Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR; and Comrade Georg Henke, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the D.P.R.K.

Present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; General Ji Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

In the latter half of 1920's when Comrade Kim Il Sung set about revolutionary activities in his early years, the social and historical background was very complex and the prospects of the Korean revolution were gloomy.

In this period the Japanese imperialists began intensifying their fascist suppression of the Korean people, having cast aside even the signboard of "cultural administration" they had put up for form's sake.

The Korean people were thus groaning in the slough of unbearable exploitation and oppression everywhere.

In face of this grim reality, numerous patriots and revolutionary workers and peasants turned out gallantly in the anti-Japanese struggle. But they were making repeated failures, because of the absence of the leader of revolution who would put forward a clear-cut goal of struggle for them and organise and lead their struggle.

This notwithstanding, factional elements disrupted the Korean Communist Party which was organised in 1925 and, even after the dissolution of the Party, they, far from drawing a serious lesson from this, formed their respective "groups for the reconstruction of the Communist Party" and were still wallowing in disruptive schemes. The revolution was beneath their notice.

The "communist movement" in Northeast China, too, was no exception.

The splitting machinations of the factionalists were, in actuality, leading the youth and other mass movements under their influence to disintegration.

Meanwhile, the movement of the independence army was showing an upward swing to a certain extent in the regions of Northeast China bordering on Korea following the March 1st Popular Uprising in 1919. But the independence movement failed to avoid dispersion and reverses on account of the limitation and weakness of those bourgeois nationalists who were leading it. Still worse, some of them went so far as to give up the struggle or surrender to the Japanese imperialists, turning into their cat's paws.

In this way, people of every hue and stripe who had been styling themselves "patriots" and "anti-Japanese champions" until then threw away the banner of independence in the face of trying ordeals.

The Korean people were eagerly waiting for a sagacious leader who would guide them, illumining the road for them to follow in their struggle.

It was just at this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, scientifically reviewed and analysed all the preceding movements on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, set forth a thoroughly independent, original and correct line of revolution and personally stood in its forefront.

The start of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was a historic event which marked an epochal turn in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and communist movement of our country.

The revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung started in Hwatien and Fusung districts.

In the summer of 1926, the year of his father's death, Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the "Hwasong School" at the advice and recommendation of his father's close friends ("The Hwasong School" was in Hwatien County).

Comrade Kim Il Sung in his school days guiding students in their study of Marxism-Leninism

Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG in His Early Years (2)

The "Hwasong School" was a political school and at the same time a military academy set up for training cadres of the independence armies of that time. Therefore the main object of its education was to cultivate nationalism.

While at school, Comrade Kim Il Sung disliked the independence movement and method of struggle of the nationalists who were only at feud with each other. At the house of one of his father's intimate friends, he came to read books on socialism for the first time. This made him cherish socialist ideas all the more.

Convinced that the nationalists' assertion and methods of struggle cannot bring about at all Korea's liberation and independence, Comrade Kim Il Sung set about hewing a new path together with progressive youth and students who were in sympathy with the communist movement.

As the step for this, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed an illegal organisation called "T.D." (Down-With-Imperialism Union).

The immediate goal of "T.D." was to down with imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea and its ultimate goal was to build a socialist and communist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thought that for this purpose he should first of all study and acquire the progressive Marxist-Leninist ideas and increase the force of the organisation.

He considered that in the area like Hwatien County strongly affected by nationalism and removed from new social trends of thought it was well-nigh impossible to acquire the knowledge of society and the advanced theory of Marxism-Leninism, broaden political outlook and views and conduct activities in a more active way, accordingly it was necessary to choose such a political centre as the city of Kirin.

Thus in the autumn of 1926, Comrade Kim Il Sung left the "Hwasong School" halfway with a definite decision and went to Fusung (his mother was then in Fusung).

Decisively abandoning the old in search of the new he gave up the disagreeable "Hwasong School." This progressive spirit and firm resolution of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the age of 15 were not the qualities that anyone could usually possess.

While staying in Fusung until his departure for Kirin, Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted the work for educating youth and children in progressive ideas and rallying them in an organisation.

He set up the "Saenal Juvenile Union" involving in it youth and children and put forth the following fighting tasks.

To fight against Japanese imperialism for the independence of Korea and, to this end, the membership shall acquire progressive social thought and military knowledge, realise the national and class liberation and to strengthen anti-Japanese propaganda and enlightenment work among the compatriots to awaken them politically.

For the fulfilment of these fighting tasks, Comrade Kim Il Sung began with the work of rallying progressive youths in the union and organized and guided this work employing varied forms and methods congenial to their characteristics.

In educating the members of the union, Comrade Kim Il Sung often organised reading parties, story-telling, lecture meetings, military games and travelling art performances, etc. on the one hand and on the other, dispatched them to conduct anti-Japanese propaganda and enlightenment work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung published "Saenal," the organ of the union.

This revolutionary publication served as a powerful ideological weapon in instilling anti-Japanese ideas into the children, youth, and people there and rousing them to the revolutionary struggle in those days.

Such organisational activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung among the children and youths in Fusung and its neighbouring areas were a valuable experience to him who had just entered the arena of revolution.

The revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the regions of Hwatien and Fusung assumed a completely independent character based on his own judgement as a 15-year-old revolutionary.

At the outset of 1927 Comrade Kim Il Sung moved the theatre of his activity to Kirin.

The city of Kirin was then not only a political, economic and cultural centre of Manchurian warlords but was also a centre of Korean nationalists engaged in the independence movement and those engaged in the so-called communist movement.

In Kirin there lived Korean emigrants in greater numbers than any other localities of China.

Here Comrade Kim Il Sung came into contact with all sorts of people such as Koreans, Chinese, nationalists, communists and factionalists and got a concrete grasp of their advocacy and activity and in this course further deepened his faith in Marxism.

In the spring of 1927 Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin through the good offices of his father's friends. For his school expenses his mother sent him scanty money she managed to earn little by little, doing washing and needlework for others. So he studied in a very difficult condition.

After his entrance into the middle school Comrade Kim Il Sung read with avidity "Communist Manifesto," "The Capital" and other Marxist-Leninist classics and revolutionary literary books, often organised and guided reading parties in secrecy at school and put his heart and soul into the work for disseminating the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the young students.

The course of Comrade Kim Il Sung's study of Marxism-Leninism was a process of conceiving a long-range plan for the Korean revolution and charting out the correct path of revolution towards the bright future of the fatherland.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, replying to the latter's telegram of condolence on the death of Comrade Hong Myong Hi.

Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent replies expressing heartfelt thanks for the condolence extended on the death of Comrade Hong Myong Hi to Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade **Edward Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; **Penh Nouth**, Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and **Ek Yi Oun**, First Vice-Speaker of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Meanwhile, **the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly** sent similar replies to the **Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic** and **the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.**

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Kadar Janos**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade **Losonczi Pal**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade **Fork Jeno**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national day of the Hungarian people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Oldrich Cernik**, upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on April 16 a telegram of greetings to **Nureddin Aattasi**, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Syria.

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent on April 13 a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Marian Spychalski** on the latter's election as President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on his 70th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda** replying to his telegram congratulating the latter on his election as President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Boundless Loyalty to the Leader Is the Guarantee for Victory of Our Revolution

On the Occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

Thirty-six years ago, on April 25, 1932, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army organized with the progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths fighting against Japanese imperialism and for national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people, guided by the theories of Marxism-Leninism, was a great historic event which marked a new turn in the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people for national liberation and the communist movement in Korea.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country onto a new, higher stage and in this course the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party were established.

It was amid the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of our Party were made and great exploits performed and rich experiences accumulated in wider spheres—the building of the revolutionary armed forces, political power and the united front movement, etc.

And the living examples of the communist revolutionary spirit were also created—firm conviction of Marxism-Leninism, indefatigable fighting spirit, burning hatred for the enemy and boundless love for the people, immense loyalty to the Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionary discipline of carrying through orders and directives to the end under any circumstances, revolutionary constancy of remaining true to the communist faith even in face of death, comradeship and communist traits, lofty socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. And the unshakable unitary ideological system consistent with the infinite loyalty to the Leader was established.

Along with this, the fine examples of the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work were created and the idea of *Juche* that the Korean revolution should be made by the Korean people themselves and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance thoroughly embodied during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Today, on this 36th anniversary of the birth of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army our people are looking back with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence on the glorious path of the anti-Japanese armed struggle replete with the immortal exploits, and they renew their resolve to remain infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader and fight with all devotion for the victory of the Korean revolution like the anti-Japanese fighters who had waged a bloody struggle for achieving today's freedom and liberation.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule when the Korean people, at the crossroads of struggle or death, were thirsty for the wise leader who would lead the national liberation struggle to victory with confidence, Comrade Kim Il Sung shouldering the destiny of our nation upon himself led our people along the road of victory in the van of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung having reviewed the preceded revolutionary movements on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, set forth the clear lines and ways and means for the Korean revolution and, personally getting over the difficult phases, saved the revolution from danger and explored the road to victory.

The Korean Communists under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged fierce armed struggle and dealt telling military and political blows one after another at the Japanese imperialists. They instilled in our people suffering from national oppression and exploitation great hope and confidence and powerfully pushed forward the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people as a whole.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous struggle without parallel.

When the anti-Japanese guerrillas began the fight against the Japanese aggressor army which bragged of its "crack units" they had nothing to rely on except the support of the revolutionary people, and secured on their own weapons, munitions, clothes, food and all other necessary things through the fight against the enemy waging scores of battles a day.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas, afire with the aspiration for restoring the lost fatherland and carrying the revolution through to the end, fought like phoenix under the indescribable difficult circumstances under the slogan "Let's beat the enemy even if we die hundreds of millions of times" and won victory displaying unexampled heroism.

All the difficulties and trials in the way of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were overcome thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who personally stood in the van of the struggle and the Korean revolution continued its victorious advance.

Throughout the period of the glorious 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-Japanese guerrillas were immensely faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean revolution, and thus they could overthrow Japanese imperialism and realize the cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas made the lines and ways and means of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their bones and flesh, and supported and implemented them unconditionally under any adversity and defended with their lives the Headquarters of the revolution where he was.

Such boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader stemmed from the conviction that the Korean revolution can emerge victorious only when they implement the revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking his wise leadership to their heart.

The lines laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung—the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of founding the Party, the line of forming the anti-Japanese united national front, the line of the people's power in the guerrilla bases—liberated areas, the line of creating guerrilla bases of various forms—were without exception the most correct and scientific lines for leading the Korean revolution to victory.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the organization of the united national front, founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, organized and mobilized the broad sections of the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle and thus a fresh upsurge was brought about in the revolutionary movement of the Korean people. In the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland mapped out personally by him, the character of the immediate Korean revolution was correctly defined as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic democratic revolution.

The superb strategy and tactics employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung which made it possible to hold initiative in battles and defeat the enemy without fail struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, and earned him deep respect and reverence from the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

A great number of battles waged by the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung including the Bochonbo battle in particular and the operations for advance into the homeland demonstrated to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead but alive and were fighting and shed a ray of hope for restoration of the fatherland over which hang the dark clouds of fascist terror rule of Japanese imperialism and instilled the conviction of victory into the hearts of our people.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas always fought confident that the Korean revolution led by Comrade Kim Il Sung would be surely crowned with victory, and they remained immeasurably faithful to him taking pride and honour in having him as their Leader.

High virtue of Comrade Kim Il Sung who devoted his all for the revolution, deeply loved and trusted his men and the people, heightened the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader still further.

Throughout the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted all his energies for the freedom and liberation of the people and infinitely loved the people and looked after his men with parental affection and placed deep trust in them, and he put forth his energy to bring up his men into the conscious revolutionary fighters who would sacrifice even their lives without hesitation for the fatherland and the people, into the faithful servants of the people who live among the people and rely on them in their fight.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching: **"As fish cannot live without water, so the guerrillas cannot live separated from the people"** was the invariable creed of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their life.

The lofty virtue and teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung induced the anti-Japanese guerrillas to become the ardent revolutionary fighters who, like him, subordinated everything to the interests of the revolution and the people and encouraged them to be immeasurably loyal to the Leader.

The loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean revolution, was the invariable, and absolute one that nothing could shake.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great revolutionary struggle replete with immortal exploits that will shine forever in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of the Korean people.

It was not until the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that Marxism-Leninism became integrated with the realities of our country and the communist movement with the struggle of our people for national and social emancipation. And the factionalism and opportunism of all hues which did much harm to the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement were repudiated and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks was ensured.

A large number of communist revolutionaries were trained in the midst of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The glorious revolutionary traditions and the experiences in struggle accumulated amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle are the most precious assests that our Party and people have inherited and have been carrying forward in an all-round way for the victory of the Korean revolution.

These are the historical roots of our Party, the source of strength and the decisive guarantee for the final victory of the revolution.

It was thanks to the great revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the Korean people were able to found the powerful revolutionary Party after the liberation, rally the broad masses around it for the successful fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks confronting them and build the thriving socialist fatherland on this land.

Our People's Army—the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army—founded and trained by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thanks to the correct military line of the Party,has grown and strengthened into a cadre army fully prepared politically, ideologically, militarily and techniacily, each man being a match for a hundred foes.

At the same time, the entire people has been placed under arms and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress, and the whole-people-defence system with the People's Army as its core has been established with the result that we have come to have the defence capabilities powerful enough to repulse at one stroke the enemy no matter when and where he may invade.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, **"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."**

Invincible are our people and People's Army who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and are under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

The Unforgettable First Meeting

Choi Hyon

It was in September 1933 that I met Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time.

At that time I was a company commander of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army active in the Yenchi district. Upon receiving an order from Comrade Kim Il Sung to come hurriedly, fully prepared for battle, I left for the Wangching guerrilla base.

I had been in the ranks of the guerrilla army more than one year. Though I had always revered him in the depths of my heart, I had no opportunity of meeting him. So I was very happy at the thought that I could now have a chance to meet him directly. This joy was not mine only, but this was the common feeling of all members of my company accompanying me.

We hurried on our way at an unusual accelerated pace and got to Machun in the Hsiaopingchieng guerrilla base. And we were led to the Headquarters of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Long years have elapsed since then. But everything that happened then is still fresh in my memory.

There was a small grass-roofed house standing on a slightly high mound in a corner of the little valley through which a clear stream flowed.

The comrade who was leading me stepped up to the door and made a report. Soon the door was opened and a young cadre of fine presence came outside.

"I'm certainly glad to see you, Comrade Choi Hyon."

With a smile all over the face he stepped down to the yard and pressed my hand.

I knew right away he was General Kim Il Sung and I was greatly excited. True, it was my first meeting with him. But, because for a long time I had trusted him, I never felt that I was meeting him for the first time.

I told him I had just arrived, as ordered, leading my company.

"Good, well done! I have been awaiting very much your arrival. Let's go in!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung led me into the room holding me by the hand. It was a modest room. In the middle of the room was a low table with a few books and a map laid open.

"You know, I have wanted to see you for a long time. I am glad to see you."

His welcome was so overwhelming that I did not know what to say. Then he continued:

"...I called you because I wanted your company to take part in the battle at Tungning county seat. But to my regret my word failed to reach you in time."

He told me that he had but three days ago been back from the victorious campaign at Tungning county seat. When I heard this I felt so discouraged.

Hurrying along my way with the high honour of participating in a campaign led by him personally, I had determined to give the enemy a crushing defeat. But, I was very sorry that the battle was over.

Expectant of another battle I asked this question: "Is any other campaign planned?"

Obviously Comrade Kim Il Sung knew why I put this sort of question and said:

"Please don't feel so sorry about it. There will be many campaigns in the future and we shall have many chances to participate in campaigns together. Now let's talk about the work we should do in the future."

When he talked to me in this vein, I could not pursue the subject further. Gradually my regret became relieved, too.

Comrade Kim Il Sung asked me about the activities of the guerrilla army and local situation in the Yenchi county. Among the questions that he asked me, there were many that were beyond the stretch of my thought. He was already fully informed about all things and he knew exactly what should be done to solve each problem.

In the course of our talks, listening to his words and telling without reserve what I had always thought of, I was attracted more and more by his trustful and noble character.

After supper, Comrade Kim Il Sung talked to me for hours about how the campaign at Tungning county seat had been organized and carried out and about its significance.

A town situated on the Soviet-Chinese border area, Tungning county seat occupied an important position, politically and militarily. At that time, the Japanese imperialists had set up many military installations and reinforced their military forces in this area for their aggression against the Soviet Union. Accordingly, to attack this county seat was of great significance politically and militarily.

In carrying out the campaign at Tungning county seat Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great strategic importance to large-scale joint actions with the forces of the Chinese anti-Japanese units which had been scattered in east Manchuria.

At that time many anti-Japanese units (also known as the national salvation army) were to be found throughout northeast China. Formerly, they had belonged to the armed units of warlord Chang Hsiao-liang, but broke away upon his collapse putting up the anti-Japanese slogan after Japanese imperialism invaded Manchuria. These anti-Japanese units, in essence, were the national army representing the interests of landlords and propertied classes and their level of political awakening was very low. From this, even though they were fighting Japanese imperialism, they were unable to put up any positive struggle. And they maintained isolated positions with their bases mostly in the forested mountains, over, duped by the vicious propaganda concocted and spread by the Japanese imperialists, they showed the dangerous chauvinistic tendency and even killed Koreans pretesting that the Koreans were "pro-Japanese" or Communists. To make matters worse, in northeast China such wicked factionalists as Kim Song Do, Song Il and others advanced ultra-leftist slogans, setting the Koreans and the Chinese at variance. This provided the anti-Japanese units with a pretext to be hostile to the Korean Communists. It was around this time that a faithful Korean Communist Comrade Li Gwang who had been a leader of a detached force was killed mercilessly by the anti-Japanese unit led by Tung San-hao.

Under these circumstances, it was by no means an easy task to persuade the anti-Japanese units and get them to conduct joint actions with our anti-Japanese guerrilla army. It was, indeed, a dangerous job to be carried out at the risk of one's life. And one had to be a broad-minded person having political ability to solve such a complicated, but very important problem. Therefore, even some members in our ranks were reluctant to conduct joint actions with the anti-Japanese units. However, Comrade Kim Il Sung did not see the matter this way. It was true that the anti-Japanese units, because of their narrow class views and low political awakening, were reluctant to conduct joint actions with us. But they, too, were fighting Japanese imperialism. In this respect, their aim was the same with ours. Therefore, he was convinced that they would surely come along with us if we could make them see the justness of our , anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle and the advantages of our joint actions. Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung boldly organized and led the large-scale Korean-Chinese joint operations for the first time since the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was organized.

Comrade Kim Il Sung told as follows:

"...Needless to say, it is a very difficult problem to conduct a joint action with the anti-Japanese units. But it is a revolutionary task which should be fulfilled without fail and could have been solved. Therefore, we discussed this problem in good earnest and I directly undertook the task to go there. Leading more than 90 guerrillas I went to the Wu I-cheng unit and explained concretely about the aim of our struggle and the tremendous significance of a united front. At first they were somewhat doubtful, but eventually they were convinced of the justness of our proposal. In this way, we succeeded, as we hoped, in persuading them to conduct the joint operations."

In fact, in east Manchuria, there was no one except Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoyed such high prestige and personal prestige and who was endowed with such superior ability as to persuade the anti-Japanese units to join in our struggle. Therefore, he alone could fulfill this arduous task splendidly at the risk of his life in person.

Thanks to his efforts, some 1,000 men of the anti-Japanese units under the command of Wu I-cheng, Shih and Tsai took part in the joint operations with our anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the unified command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thus the might of the anti-Japanese united front was shown and served to deliver a staggering blow to the Japanese imperialist scoundrels, militarily, politically and morally.

Of course, in the battle they were not up to par at the beginning. Some of their men ran away, frightened even at the sight of stacks of grain. But our guerrillas stood at the head in the battle and fought bravely. This example encouraged them. Even when commander Shih was wounded in the battle, his men ran away leaving him in the lurch. But Comrade Kim Il Sung saved him from the danger of imminent death.

In this way, members of the anti-Japanese units who came to appreciate the superb commandership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the bravery and lofty moral traits of our guerrillas through battles, came to have a correct understanding of our anti-Japanese guerrilla army and they even came to realize the Communists were the most wonderful people.

Analysing the great significance of the victorious battle at Tungning county seat Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of very great importance to realize a united front with the anti-Japanese units in the struggle for defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. But this is not enough. We must extend and strengthen the united front not only with the anti-Japanese units, but with the broad masses of the Chinese people. Never should we forget that this is an important factor in the victory of our revolution."

Guided by the clear-cut line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung on strengthening the anti-Japanese united front of the peoples of Korea and China, I directed attention to cementing the militant ties with the Chinese people through my long years of guerrilla struggle.

Thus, no small success was achieved in the work with the anti-Japanese units, sometimes even with the conscientious circles within the puppet Manchukuo army.

The line of forming the united front mentioned by Comrade Kim Il Sung at that time was not limited to the anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese people. He taught that the Korean revolution would not be made by the strength of only a small number of Communists. There were great revolutionary forces of all walks of life, the workers and peasants included, who had risen in the anti-Japanese struggle within and without the country. All these forces should be united into revolutionary organizations and called upon to wage a more powerful struggle for defeating Japanese imperialism. To this end, our immediate task was to put up a strenuous struggle against some "Left" chauvinists who had wormed their way into our revolutionary ranks in their attempt to wreck the united front and the Right capitulationists who were attempting to undermine our ranks.

"Organizing and expanding various mass organizations, we must prepare for expanding the anti-Japanese united national front organizations even into Korea on a wide scale. It should be perfectly clear that this is but a cherished dream, if we possess no broad political outlook and if we fail to wage such vigorous struggle and make such preparations, and if we think the victory of the Korean revolution will come easily!"

He spoke of this in a very serious tone gazing at me with his bright eyes.

And he explained each problem to me with much zeal and in an interesting way using concrete examples. I was so drawn by his words that I did not even realize that we had talked into the early morning hours.

Only towards daybreak did we go to bed. But I could not sleep at all, because what he told me kept coming back to me.

Next morning there came an urgent signal from the sentry post that the enemy was approaching. Following Comrade Kim Il Sung I climbed the mountain behind the house. He ordered the units to the elevated positions and then we all waited for the enemy.

I was confident of victory and full of joy, for I could at last fight the enemy under his command as I had desired so long.

But the enemy's "punitive units" did not come near the place where we were waiting for them. The enemy simply got scared, so they fired for hours at the valley. Then the cowardly enemy soldiers started to set fire to the stacks of grain in the fields at random.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been watching the enemy's movement, ordered his men to shoot every enemy soldier setting fire to the stacks of grain. Then, turning to me, he said: "By the way, Comrade Choi Hyon, I have heard you're a crack shot. Now, show me your skill."

With all modesty, I must say I never lacked anything except the top when it came to shooting. So, without any hesitation I took up my Swiss-made rifle and took aim at an enemy soldier. The enemy soldiers were some 500 metres away from the hill where we were, so it was not an easy distance to hit the target. Slowly and calmly I took aim, then pulled the trigger. An enemy soldier who was dashing with a torch towards the grain stacks fell to my great joy.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung who was watching me said, "Wow! You're a crack shot. Let me try a few shots." He picked up the rifle personally and fired four or five shots in succession. And every shot hit the mark. At the sight of this scene all the guerrillas set up shouts of joy and increased the intensity of their firing. Eventually the enemy's "punitive units" that were resisting at great distance took to their heels.

In the evening Comrade Kim Il Sung again talked to me. At the outset he said:

"Many important revolutionary tasks lie before us. Well, Comrade Choi Hyon, what do you think is the most important task in our struggle? Let's exchange our opinion without reserve!"

To tell the truth, I was only interested in listening to his words, so I had formed no systematic views. Frankly speaking, with some confidence I could talk about military affairs, but more study was needed when it came to the concrete problems related to the Korean revolution.

I told him the views I had held.

"In my opinion, it is urgent, above all, to strengthen our guerrilla army. We must enlarge our ranks into great forces as soon as possible. Then we must advance towards our homeland ruthlessly crushing the Japanese imperialist scoundrels."

Indeed, this was what I thought of.

"You're right. That's the very point. And I do feel as you do. Unless we unite and strengthen all revolutionary forces and expand the armed struggle, we cannot achieve our just goal and mission," he said.

(To be continued)

Soldiers Faithful to the Leader

Upholding the speech made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army and his on-the-spot instructions given in the unit, the armymen of the double Red flag unit to which Comrade Choe Byong Sun belongs, along with all the units of the heroic Korean People's Army, have made full combat preparations to wipe out the enemy at a stroke if the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, unleash another war recklessly and are now intensifying their combat and political training. And they are filled with the firm determination to defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at any place and under any circumstances and fight to the last for the country and the accomplishment of the cause of the revolution.

They devoted all their efforts to implement the line of training the army into a cadre army and modernising it in accordance with the Party's military line. Their strenuous efforts have produced good results: The entire soldiers of the unit have become able to undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up. Their marksmanship has been generally improved. They are growing into such a cadre army, each of whose men being a match for a hundred foes and into true revolutionary fighters of the Leader.

The ardent love for the Party and the Leader, the fatherland and the people and the burning revolutionary spirit to splendidly carry out to the end the instructions of the Leader going through fire and water—these are main factors in their proud achievements.

We Will Single-heartedly Remain Faithful to Call of the Leader

It was two years ago, on February 8, 1966. The combatants of the unit had the joy and honour of meeting on the spot Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people whom they revered, awake or asleep.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the founder of the heroic Korean People's Army, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander who organises all victories and an outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movements came to this far-away outpost to spend, together with the servicemen of the People's Army, the red-letter day (February 8) of the Korean People's Army.

He congratulated the combatants on the Army Day, pressing their hands warmly. He asked in detail about their native place, about occupation of their parents and about their newly supplied uniforms.

The Marshal chatting with private first class Kim Hak Sun clouded his face when he heard the soldier's father was killed by the Japanese militarists. Saying that U.S. imperialism and Japanese imperialism are the arch enemies of the Korean people, the Marshal stressed that we must beat these enemies. The Marshal set right the flap of the pocket of the soldier as parents did and told him to write often to his mother in the home village. That moment the soldier felt a lump in his throat and burst into a sob with emotion.

How warm and deep this love is! Nothing can compare with this profound love of the paternal Leader who worries about a soldier deprived of his father in his early years.

Even in the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he showed concern for his men, though he was unable to take meals several days in succession. He did not take even some corn served out as his share and gave it to his men. He crossed the turbulent river carrying young guerrilla on his back. At night when an icy-wind was raging, he looked round his men sleeping sound in the deep forest and covered his man with his only blanket not caring about himself. He instilled in them the spirit of boundlessly loving the fatherland and the people and brought them up into ardent revolutionary fighters. Indeed, the affection of the paternal Leader is higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea.

The Marshal seated soldiers around him. Overcome with the boundless honour of meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, they were at a loss what to do. Then he asked them:

"Comrades, tell me frankly what you want most in army life." "Nothing," they answered in unison. They told him without reserve about the proud achievements they had attained in the military training and about their revolutionary and optimistic life. He listened to them attentively with a smile all over his face and highly appreciated them on their successes. He explained in detail how to live and how to fight for preparing themselves more thoroughly as the revolutionary fighters, each being a match for a hundred foes.

He said only when the soldiers are armed thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas before everything else, can they become the resolute fighters who hate the enemy, wage an implacable fight against him and reliably defend the socialist fatherland.

That day the Marshal personally visited the mess hall of the unit and acquainted himself with the meal preparations for the gala day.

Then he said to the following effect:

...You must conduct military training well. Yankee scoundrels may invade our country at any time. If they unleash another war, we must make a showdown with them. We can not sit idle. We must advance forward at once, sweeping away the enemies. For this we must conduct combat training well grudging the time. Only when we do sighting practice well and are quick in action, can we annihilate more enemies...

That day the servicemen of the unit posed for a photograph together with the Marshal.

Their hearts burned with revolutionary ardor. They resolved to live up to this deep trust and expectancy of the Marshal to the last, defend with their lives the great Leader, the beacon of the revolution, and become the more thorough cadre army, each of whose men being a match for one hundred foes and prepare themselves to be the true fighters of the Leader.

They Are Soldiers Faithful to the Leader

After seeing off the Marshal Comrade Kim Hak Sun said to himself, passing his hand over his gun barrel:

"My dear gun, I, along with you, will completely wipe off the earth all the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and render devoted service to the Party and the Leader forever."

He, who had never enjoyed the favour of his father since he came into the world, eked out a scanty livelihood together with his mother.

That is why particularly ardent is his fidelity to the Leader who has brought him the happy life of today.

He recalled the instructions given by the dear Marshal one by one and realised more deeply his class mission. His heart burned with revengeful thought to wipe out in this land once and for all the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are imposing all misfortunes upon the Korean people.

Not only he but all the servicemen resolved to annihilate the enemy even if they die hundreds of millions of times.

Here is some passages from the letter Comrade Yun Chi Man has received from his mother in his native village.

"...I received your letter informing me of your meeting with the dear Marshal. This is not only your greatest honour but also the pride and honour of our family... What I want to say to you is that you must devote your only life to the dear Marshal."

Receiving this letter, he pledged to himself: "Mother, I will become a true revolutionary fighter of the dear Marshal and fight dedicating my only life to only and one fatherland without hesitation as hero Li Su Bok did."

With the firm determination to live up to the deep love and trust of the Leader, the entire servicemen of the unit have equipped themselves more firmly politically and ideologically and militarily and technically.

It happened at the time of ball firing in the summer of the year after the dear Marshal visited their unit.

Comrade Jon Yong Sob making his flesh and blood of Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot teaching, was engrossed in the training of ball firing, saving every minute and every second. He thought to himself: (My heart is filled with the revolutionary thought personally inculcated by the Leader. I took up arms firmly succeeding my father who inherited the intention of the revolutionary forerunners and died in the way of advancing southward beating the enemy during the Fatherland Liberation War. I must shower bullets of revenge upon the enemy in the name of revolutionary forerunners. Then how can I alone obtain good result?) At this thought he helped soldiers energetically in shooting practice.

All the soldiers helped and pulled each other ahead. Thus all the members of his squad have become crack shots.

With burning fidelity to carry through the instructions of the Leader to the last, they dedicated their best efforts to become the soldiers, each being a match for one hundred foes. This is not confined to them alone.

Comrade Kim Jong Nam nurtured invincible and dogged courage retrospecting the arduous 100 day march carried out by the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Comrade Li Byong Wung conducted sighting practice at dead of night getting out of bed, and commanding officers strove to learn the commanding art of the Marshal shown in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and during the Fatherland Liberation War... There are too many touching stories to enumerate.

Indeed, they are splendidly carrying through the on-the-spot teachings given by the Marshal taking to heart the profound affection and wise leadership of the Leader, arming themselves more thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party and turning the unit into an iron unit, each of whose members being a match for a hundred foes.

Today they, true soldiers of the Leader, are filled with the boundless pride and happiness of being revolutionary soldiers of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander who personally founded the People's Army and brought it up into a cadre army each of whose men being a match for a hundred foes and directly organised all victories of the People's Army. And they are burning with the fidelity to fight, devoting their all, marching along the road of the revolution indicated by the Leader.

Kim Gyu Dok

Servicemen intent on military training in the militant spirit of crushing the enemies at a blow if they attack us recklessly

Creative Strategy and Tactics Which Guaranteed a Historic Victory in the Building of the Basis of Socialism, a Great Programmatic Document for the Socialist Revolution and Building of Socialism

On the Occasion of the Publication of KIM IL SUNG's Selected Works, Volume II

Recently, **Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, Volume II,** *was published by the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea. It contains his great works which clearly elucidated the lines, strategy and tactics for the revolution and construction in our country.*

The second volume of the Selected Works comprises 21 major items of Comrade Kim Il Sung's speeches, reports and talks covering the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1960).

* * *

The period of the First Five-Year Plan witnessed, internationally, an unprecedented intensification of the vicious "anti-communist" campaign by the imperialists to disrupt the unity of the socialist camp and cohesion of the international communist movement and the emergence of modern revisionists and their frantic challenge to Marxism-Leninism; and, internally, it was a period when the U.S. imperialists accelerated the southern territory of the fatherland and their minions, noisily trumpeting the "march north" tune, incessantly perpetrated provocations, subversive activities and acts of sabotage against the northern half of the Republic.

And dancing to their tune, the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists within the Party made a vicious challenge to the Party and the revolution. Thus, the internal and external situation of our revolution were very difficult and complex, and our Party and people were confronted with immeasurable difficulties and trials. In these conditions our Party and our people, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, had to accomplish the extremely complex and difficult revolutionary cause—the building of the basis of socialism.

Shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation, Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly mapped out our Party's strategic and tactical lines at each stage of the development of the revolution on the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and the balance of class forces, and led our people to victory.

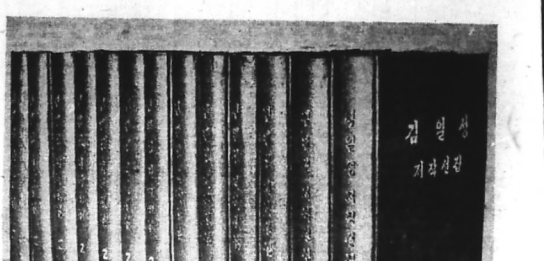
The writings contained in **Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, Volume II,** clearly elucidated the strategy and tactics in our revolution and construction during the First Five-Year Plan—completion of the socialist reorganization of the old production relations and the consolidation of its results, building of the basis of socialist industrialization, establishment of the work system and work methods in the Party, government and economic organizations conforming to the new circumstances, promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions, struggle for the achievement of the independent unification of the fatherland, and so on.

Also contained in the writings are scientifically-motivated analyses and reviews of the immortal achievements scored by our Party under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the precious experiences gained in the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

The documents included in the **second volume of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works** offer living examples of creative application of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the revolution and construction in Korea and its original development in depth in keeping with the lawful requirements of our country's socio-economic development and the basic tasks of the Korean revolution. They are great documents which have made tremendous contributions to the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house.

The book as a whole throbs with the creative spirit of developing the new theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction on the basis of a scientific analysis of Korea's specific realities without clinging to any old formulas or propositions, and also breathing through out it are the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence which imply that we resolve all problems of our revolution and construction independently, mainly by our own efforts, in conformity to the actual conditions of our country.

Below we give only the major ideas which run throughout **Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, Volume II.**



On the Socialist Reorganization of the Old Production Relations

Completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations in town and country held the most important place in the building of the basis of socialism which had to be accomplished during the Five-Year Plan.

A series of works included in this volume—"On the Victory of the Socialist Co-operation of Agriculture and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country," "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Goods Distribution," "For the Successful Fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan," "Report at the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," etc.—give scientific elucidation to the lines of our Party on the socialist transformation of the economic forms, sum up the great victories scored by our Party and people in the socialist revolution and the valuable experiences gained in its course, and expound the new fighting tasks for the consolidation and development of the triumphant socialist system in all their diversity.

The most important thing in socialist reorganization is the co-operation of agriculture.

Creatively applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism on the socialist reorganization of agriculture to fit in with the specific conditions of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly laid down the stages of development and tempo of agricultural co-operation, the forms and sizes of the co-operative economy, and set forth the concrete lines along which the co-operation was to be effected.

Strict observance of the Leninist voluntary principle is most important in the development of the agricultural co-operative movement.

According to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party firmly relied on the rural active of our Party including the poor peasants and organized with them several agricultural co-operatives in each county on an experimental basis, with a view to bringing the advantages of the agricultural co-operative home to the peasant masses and inducing them to join the socialist co-operative farming voluntarily.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **"Our Party's aims in the experimental stage were to make the people in this field accumulate experience in the organization of co-operative farming and acquire confidence in the victory of the co-operative movement and, what was important, to draw all the peasants, the middle peasants in particular, into the co-operative movement en masse by showing them the advantages of co-operative farming in practice."** (Selected Works, volume II, p. 290.)

To shore up the agricultural co-operatives formed only with poor peasants who were in want of draught animals and farm implements and were suffering from the weak foundation of production more than anyone else and to prove their advantages over the private farming, was not an easy job. But thanks to the active help of the Party and the Government and to the devoted work of the co-operative members who were rural nuclei, the agricultural co-operatives clearly demonstrated their advantages from the outset.

And in the experimental stage our workers accumulated valuable experiences and acquired confidence in guiding the co-operative movement. The experimental stage also made it possible to gain a definite amount of experience in the management and operation of the co-operative and train no small number of management staff.

In this way our Party, on the one hand, demonstrated the advantages of the socialist joint economy in practice and tirelessly conducted organizational and political work among broad sections of the peasants, with the result that not only poor peasants but also middle peasants came to join the co-operative movement and the co-operative movement in our country developed from the experimental to the mass stage, promoting agricultural co-operation at a quick pace.

When the agricultural co-operative movement entered the mass stage, it posed an urgent question to choose proper forms and sizes of the co-operatives. Taking into account the fact that the land remained the private property of the peasants and their economic positions and political awakening varied, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down three forms of co-operatives and ... forth the wise policy that the choice of the form of a co-operative being organized should be made according to its specific conditions.

The first form of co-operative farming was the permanent mutual-aid team in which only the work was done collectively; the second was a semi-socialist form in which land was pooled and farm work was done collectively, while the distribution of yields was made according to the work done and the size of the land contributed; the third was a fully socialist form in which the land and other basic means of production were pooled and payment was made only according to the work done.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the draught animals and farm implements of the co-operative members should not be pooled mechanically, but should be brought together if the co-operative members so desired, or used commonly while leaving them continuously under private ownership, for a definite period of time and, in case they were pooled, due compensation should be made without fail.

The three forms of co-operative farming and this method of pooling the means of production induced the middle peasants to accept co-operative farming readily and encouraged broad sections of the peasant masses to join the socialist economy on an extensive scale.

(Continued on Page 7)

On the Occasion of the Publication of KIM IL SUNG's Selected Works, Volume II

(Continued from Page 6)

In determining the size of the co-operatives, too, as in the case of their form, Comrade Kim Il Sung took into consideration the peasants' level of ideological consciousness, qualifications of the cadres, methods of farming, technical equipment, etc., and set forth the creative line of starting with co-operatives of a small size and gradually expanding their scale.

It is one of the important tasks in the successful carrying out of socialist reorganization in the countryside to employ a correct class policy in the countryside. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the balance of class forces in our countryside at the time, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the key note of the most correct class policy in the rural areas designed to ensure victory in the agricultural co-operative movement was "to rely firmly on the poor peasants, strengthen the alliance with the middle peasants and restrict and remould the rich peasants." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 296.)

The poor peasants were most vitally interested in the socialist reorganization of agriculture and came out actively in support of it. The greater part of the newly-rising middle peasants, too, supported co-operation from the first, but the rest of the middle peasants vacillated. The rich peasants who were interested in capitalistic exploitation turned away or resisted. In these conditions our Party organized co-operation by firmly relying on the poor peasants who were playing the nuclear role in the countryside, were vitally interested in the organization of co-operative farming, gave active support to it and then led and helped them to play the nuclear role in the co-operatives; and, as for the vacillating middle peasants, the Party guided them, through untiring persuasion and object lessons, to join the co-operatives voluntarily. While at the same time meting out due punishment to those rich peasants who tried to obstruct and wreck agricultural co-operation, the Party adopted the policy of admitting into the co-operatives those rich peasants who, having quitted their acts of exploitation, were ready to work in good faith and remoulding them into socialist working people. The policy of remoulding the rich peasants step by step instead of following the method of expropriating them, which was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a correct measure and creative class policy based on the scientifically-motivated calculation of the actual conditions in which the socialist revolutionary forces were great and powerful, whereas the forces of the rich peasants themselves were very insignificant and they found it hardly possible to continue their subsistence in the old way as the socialist reorganization developed ahead and once the objects of exploitation by the rich peasants and their foothold were abolished in town and country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only mapped out a correct Marxist-Leninist class policy for agricultural co-operation but also saw to it that the direction and assistance by the Party and state to the working class which constituted indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside were strengthened.

In accordance with all these intelligent, creative lines set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, agricultural co-operation came to a victorious conclusion in a very short period of time in our country, namely in only 4-5 years.

The subjective and objective situation in our country in the postwar years urgently called for agricultural co-operation and at the time all conditions were ripe for it in our country.

Under the circumstances in which our agriculture was severely war-ravaged and there was a serious shortage of farm labour and draught animals, private farming rendered it impossible to rapidly recover the destroyed productive forces of agriculture and improve the deteriorated livelihood of the peasants, and to solve the question of poor peasants whose number had increased further.

The contradiction between socialist industry and the private peasant economy threatened to manifest itself in a serious disproportion between the industry which was going through the process of rapid rehabilitation and development and the agriculture whose rehabilitation proceeded at a very slow pace in our country in the period following the war. It was apparent that if the private peasant economy was left as it was, it would cause serious obstacles to the rapid development of industry and, further, to the rehabilitation of the people's economy as a whole. Thus, the socialist transformation of the economic forms in the countryside came to the fore as a lawful requirement of the development of the socialist revolution, as an urgent task for advancing the revolution and construction.

On the other hand, the socialist state economy was exerting a powerful influence on the private peasant economy and the rapidly developing socialist industry was in a position to give material aid to the agricultural co-operative movement. In the socio-class relations in the countryside, too, very favourable conditions had been created. The influence of the rich peasants was very weak because their economic foundation had been dilapidated in the war, whereas our toiling peasants had been politically awakened in the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle and the severe war and were united more firmly around the Party than ever before.

It was an entirely correct step for advancing the revolution that Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the question of agricultural co-operation under these circumstances in which agricultural co-operation was an urgent requirement of the development of the revolution and the necessary conditions for it were ripe.

To establish the undivided sway of the socialist relations of production, it was necessary not only to carry out agricultural co-operation but also to reorganize private industry and trade along socialist lines in the urban communities.

In a number of his writings including "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Goods Distribution," Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the policy of reorganizing private industry and trade along socialist lines and gave an extensive analysis of the correctness of the policy and the victory scored by our Party in the course of socialist reorganization of private industry and trade.

Following the policy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party vigorously promoted the socialist reorganization of private industry and trade and carried it to successful conclusion almost simultaneously with the completion of the socialist reorganization of agriculture.

With the completion of agricultural co-operation and the socialist reorganization of private industry and trade, an advanced, socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established firmly in our country. As a result, thanks to the wise policy mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an epoch-making change was effected for the first time in our country in the era of the Workers' Party to put an end to the source of exploitation and poverty handed down over thousands of years and do away with all the old customs and practices coming down for centuries in the life of millions of people. This opened up a wide avenue for rapid development of the country's productive forces and radical improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

On Laying the Basis of Socialist Industrialization and Building the Foundation of the Independent National Economy More Solidly

In the second volume of **Kim Il Sung's Selected Works** the most first place is occupied by those works which elucidate the basic tasks of the First Five-Year Plan, the first long-term plan for the development of the people's economy in the history of our country, and the wise policies for carrying out the Plan and for the Successful Fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan," "Everything for the Prosperity and Development of the Fatherland," "Report at the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," "On the Successful Accomplishment of the Technical Revolution," and in many other works contained in this volume, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the period of the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technical reconstruction and set it as the central task of industry in this period to further consolidate the foundation of the independent national economy by laying the basis of socialist industrialization and, at the same time, create material and technical conditions for equipping all branches of the people's economy with modern techniques in the future.

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung most correctly reflected the objective requirements of economic development in our country and fully accorded with the interests of our revolution which was directed towards the unification and independence of our country and its future prosperity.

To lay the basis of socialist industrialization in our country was an indispensable task in converting our country from a backward agrarian country into a self-sustaining industrial-agricultural state.

The industry we took over from the old society was a colonial, dependent one, and, agriculture, too, was backward and devastated. After liberation, our people, under the leadership of the Party, set out on a struggle to rehabilitate the dilapidated economy and develop it. However, the peaceful construction work of our people was interrupted by the war unleashed by U.S. imperialism and our economy again suffered great destruction. During the postwar Three-Year Plan we healed the scars of the war, but the task of abolishing colonial lopsidedness in industry and the backwardness in agriculture still remained unsolved.

Under these circumstances, we had to completely clear our industry of the colonial lopsidedness and build an independent modern industry for the thriving and development of the fatherland and national prosperity. This called for building an independent heavy industry and a developed light industry which were equipped with modern techniques. Technical reconstruction was also needed urgently for converting the rural economy into an advanced one which, free from natural calamities, would make it possible to gather in high, stable harvests and ensure a sufficient supply of food and industrial raw materials.

What the establishment of the basis of industrialization and the carrying out of the technical reconstruction of the people's economy during the Five-Year Plan came to the fore as a particularly urgent task, was closely related to the great social and economic changes that took place in our country at that time.

When we set out on the Five-Year Plan, the socialist reorganization was nearing completion in our towns and countryside. Yet, the productive forces were still at a low level of development due to the aftereffect of protracted colonial rule and the severe devastation of the economy caused by the three-year-long war. In other words, although the socialist relations of production had been established basically in our country, the material and productive basis of socialism was still weak. In these conditions, to consolidate the material and technical basis of socialism through rapid development of the productive forces was an urgent task for consolidating the triumphant socialist system and pushing ahead with socialist construction, and the accomplishment of this task made it necessary to carry out the technical reconstruction of the people's economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"Since the socialist relations of production have triumphed in the main, technical reconstruction has become the most urgent task. What is vitally needed in industry, agriculture, transport, capital construction and, all the other branches of the people's economy is new technique. Without technical reconstruction, we can neither advance our people's economy further nor consolidate and develop the already established socialist production relations and ensure further improvement of the people's livelihood.

"The most cardinal requirement of economic development in our country at the present time is to promote technical reconstruction in all branches of the people's economy and further consolidate the material and productive foundations of socialism on the basis of the new socialist relations of production that have been already established." (Selected Works, volume II, pp. 157-158)

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that we should continue to thoroughly follow our Party's basic line of economic construction—priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture—to which the Party has adhered ever since immediately after the armistice for the successful execution of the task of laying the basis of socialist industrialization, and whose correctness has been confirmed in practice.

Our Party made every effort to accelerate the development of heavy industry to the maximum, taking advantage of the favourable conditions that originally our country had the foundation of heavy industry to a certain degree and the base of heavy industry was reconstructed and expanded to no small measure during the postwar Three-Year Plan.

The works of Comrade Kim Il Sung contained in this book clearly indicate the direction of the development of heavy industry. They cover the problem of erecting many medium- and small-scale power stations in different parts of the country while building large-scale power plants and completing the building of hydro-power stations with that of thermal power plants, thereby advancing the power industry definitely ahead of the other branches of the people's economy and building up the country's power bases solidly; the problem of further accelerating the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry so as to meet the domestic demand for steel products of all varieties and specifications and of increasing the independence of the iron industry; and the problem of extensively developing the chemical industry in order to completely satisfy the demand for chemical fertilizers and raw fibre materials.

In building heavy industry at that time, our Party directed the deepest attention to the development of the machine-building industry.

The machine-building industry is the heart of heavy industry and the basis for technical development. The technical reconstruction of the people's economy and the technical revolution are a process of replacing the outdated handicraft technique with machine technology and incessantly introducing more efficient, modern machines and equipment. Therefore, without developing the machine-building industry to produce and supply new machines and equipment needed in all branches, it was impossible to speak about technical reconstruction of the people's economy and to advance the economy further. The development of the machine-building industry, as Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, was the key to the solution of all problems in those days.

Thanks to the far-sighted wise measures taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his deep solicitude, in our country the laying of the foundation of the machine-building industry started in the thick of the severe war and, in the postwar period, this branch of industry advanced faster than any other branches, with the result that its foundation was created in considerable way. Our machine-building industry, however, was still far from capable of fully meeting the demands for machines and equipment which arose urgently in connection with the high tempo of development of the people's economy, especially with the task of technical reconstruction. Proceeding from such actual conditions, the Party took measures to build new machine-building factories on a large scale to rapidly expand and strengthen the base of the machine-building industry during the Five-Year Plan, while making an effective use of the existing foundation of the machine-building industry.

Along with the consolidation of the foundation of the machine-building industry, it was wise to it that machinery and equipment were turned out and machine tools, the essential means of machine production, were manufactured in all branches of the people's economy through a movement of the masses as a whole. Everywhere new technique, new machinery and equipment were in great demand, and the manufacture of new machinery and equipment required large numbers of machine tools. But it was hardly possible for the machine-tool factories alone to produce the needed machine tools, and without solving this problem, it was impossible

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to keep the high tempo of the development of the people's economy and effect an early realization of technical reconstruction.

Like this, everything depended on machine tools, the key to the production of machines. Just at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the original idea that all factories and enterprises should unfold a vigorous machine-tool-make-machine-tool movement on their own by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Upholding the proposal, the workers in all factories and enterprises of our country unfolded the machine-tool-make-machine-tool movement with vigor, which resulted in the brilliant success that in one year over 13,000 machine tools were turned out in excess of the plan throughout the country. In the course of this movement, the mysticism about technology was dispelled and the technical reconstruction of the people's economy was pushed forward at a faster pace.

It was a very important task confronting our Party and people at that time to rapidly develop light industry. In his speech "For Further Development of Light Industry" delivered at the Meeting of Activists under the Ministry of Light Industry in January 1958 and in a number of his works, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave concrete exposition to the tasks of light industry and ways and means of their fulfilment.

The solution of the problem of raw materials, especially raw fibre materials, was the most cardinal task to be carried out for the execution of the assignments in the field of light industry. One of the most important things in the solution of the problem of clothing, food and housing was to resolve the problem of clothing and, to this end, it was necessary to rapidly develop the textile industry. In the conditions of our country where arable land is limited and fibre crops do not grow well, the development of agriculture alone was not enough to keep the textile industry fed with sufficient raw materials. True, we could import raw fibre materials from abroad. But it would not be stable to turn to other countries for raw materials. And the reliance on other countries for raw materials could not ensure the rapid development of the textile industry. Such being the case, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the decisive guarantee for the solution of the problem of raw fibre materials lied in the development of chemical fibre production, and put forth the tasks of increasing the production of staple fibre and rayon yarn and speeding up the construction of the vinalon factory. In our country there has now been laid a powerful base of chemical fibre production capable of developing light industry with domestic raw materials. This is attributable to the fact that our Party, acting upon the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has ever since directed much efforts to building up, expanding and consolidating the base of chemical fibre production in a far-sighted manner.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forward the important tasks of markedly expanding the variety of daily necessaries and rapidly developing in a diversified way the food industry, which was the most backward branch in our country and which has an important bearing on the improvement of the dietary life of the people and on freeing the housewives from the kitchen, enabling them to join public life.

It was also at the period that Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the original line of developing the medium- and small-scale local factories side by side with the large-scale factories in the production of popular consumer goods. It is a correct line which played and is playing a great part in speeding up the development of light industry and the people's economy as a whole.

Following this line which was adopted at the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, more than 1,000 local industry factories were erected in different parts of the country in only a few months entirely with reserve materials and labour of the localities without state investment. They have come to produce almost as much consumer goods as is produced by the light industry factories under central authority.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has always paid deep concern to the development of the fishing industry which is of great significance in the improvement of the people's dietary life. In his speech "For the Further Development of the Fishing Industry" made at a meeting of the active Party members in the field of fishery in Kangwon Province and in his other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the tasks of developing the pelagic and deep-sea fishing, combining large-scale fishing operations with medium- and small-scale ones, catching fish through the four seasons and conducting positive activities to catch more fish, and decisively improving fish processing work. To this end, he mentioned the need to reinforce the technical equipment of the fishing industry, put the industry on a high, scientific basis and develop the scientific research work in the fishing industry, and to unfold a nation-wide movement for exploring and conquering the sea, especially to make the youths go to the sea with enthusiasm, and then he elucidated a number of other important measures for the development of the fishing industry.

In the "On the Victory of the Socialist Co-operation of Agriculture and the Future Development of Agriculture in Our Country," "Report at the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and in a number of his other works, our Party's policies for further developing agriculture and the direction of its development following the completion of co-operation are explained in a clear-cut manner.

Under the conditions in which agricultural co-operation has been completed, the technical reconstruction of agriculture is the decisive guarantee for further consolidating and developing the triumphant socialist system of agriculture and for making agriculture keep pace with the fast-developing industry. Therefore, the technical revolution is the most urgent and cardinal task in agriculture following its co-operative reorganization. It is true that co-operative farming based on the planned management of economy and on the voluntary enthusiasm and comradely mutual assistance of the producer masses, presents incomparably greater advantages over private farming, even though it is effected on a low technical level. But as long as the socialist co-operative farming is based on backward technique, it is unavoidable that the productive forces come up against definite limits. Only when it is based on modern science and technology can the socialist, large-scale co-operative farming display its advantages to the full and attain a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist society.

Proceeding from these objective requirements of the development of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of carrying out the technical reconstruction of agriculture as soon as the socialist reorganization came to a victorious conclusion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the main contents of the technical revolution in the countryside and saw to it that all efforts were concentrated fisst of all on carrying out irrigation projects.

Under the conditions of our country where the arable land is limited, rice growing holds the most important position in agriculture and which is visited by severe draught in April-June every year and a long spell of rains every summer, the key to raising agricultural production was to establish the irrigation system.

Mechanization, along with irrigation, is important in the rural technical revolution. It makes it possible to decisively raise the agricultural productive forces, ease the toil of the peasants, make their life richer, and enhance their level of ideological consciousness and culture. What is more, the mechanization of agriculture constitutes the decisive guarantee for discharging the honourable historical mission of the Communists which is to free from back-breaking labour our peasants who toiled and moiled for thousands of years, doing all kinds of heavy labour with backward farming implements.

In order to successfully carry out irrigation and mechanization in the countryside, it is necessary to advance electrification ahead of them. Without electrifying the countryside it is impossible to successfully carry out irrigation and mechanization or to build modern farm villages.

Application of chemicals is the most powerful means of increasing agricultural production.

Our Party, therefore, actively pushed ahead with all the tasks of the rural technical revolution simultaneously—carrying on rural electrification and mechanization along with irrigation, increasing the amount of chemical fertilizers applied, and establishing the scientific fertilizing system.

Arduous and colossal tasks were set in capital construction during the Five-Year Plan period. During this period, we had to rehabilitate, rebuild, expand and newly build numerous factories, enterprises and other production establishments and erect many dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments in towns and the countryside. We also had to carry out irrigation projects in agriculture, build railway lines and roads, and rehabilitate ports. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Five-Year Plan was a plan of capital construction.

As seen above, we had lots of construction work to do. But we had very limited supplies of materials, funds and labour. The decisive guarantee for carrying out such a huge amount of capital construction with the limited materials, funds and labour, lied in industrialization of construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We have a great many things to build. It is therefore especially important in our country to build them more duarably and more conveniently at a faster tempo and at a lower cost. To this end, the prefab method should be employed in construction, the production of all kinds of building materials stepped up, construction mechanized and technical level raised in construction." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 165.)

Our Party frustrated the machinations of the factional elements and conservatists within the Party, who obstructed the execution of the Party's policy on construction and did enormous harm to socialist construction and brought about a great innovation in construction by waging a vigorous struggle for carrying into effect the line of industrialization in construction laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forth the line of carrying out construction work in the nation-wide movement, regarding it as an important way to successfully ensure the huge amount of construction work. This line, together with the industrialization of construction, constituted the decisive factor ensuring a high speed in construction.

Along with a high speed of construction, the improvement of quality in construction was an important task in capital construction in that period.

As for the improvement of quality in construction, clear-cut ways are indicated in his speech "For the Improvement of Quality in Construction" delivered at the meeting of the builders of Pyongyang city and in a number of his other works.

Pointing out that all buildings should be national in form and socialist in content, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"What do we mean by socialist content with regard to the houses we build? We mean building houses convenient to the people, cozy, beautiful, and durable. This is the very quality we require in construction."** (Selected Works, volume II, p. 276.)

Also, in those works a number of tasks for raising the quality in construction are elucidated in detail.

It is of enormous significance in further developing industry and agriculture and improving the people's livelihood to develop trade which is an important form of linking production with consumption and strengthening the economic ties between towns and the countryside. In his speech "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Goods Distribution" made at a national conference of active trading workers and in a number of his other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung placed great emphasis on measures for improving the work of goods distribution in line with the development of the people's economy and the requirements of the people, and especially on measures for decisively improving the foodstuff supply work in towns and workers' districts and improving the supply of manufactures to the countryside, and on the duty of the trading workers to work devotedly for the working people with a high sense of honour and responsibility that they are engaged in the sacred work catering to the welfare of the working people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung found the decisive guarantee for laying the basis of socialist industrialization, for consolidating the foundation of an independent national economy more firmly and, further, accelerating socialist construction as a whole, in the further development in depth of the Chollima movement and in bringing the revolutionary zeal and creative talents of the working people into full play.

His speech "Against Passivism and Conservatism in Socialist Construction" contained in the Selected Works, volume II, is a programmatic document in which Comrade Kim Il Sung gave scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative talents of the working people.

Referring to the fact that in socialist construction the forward movement of the working people was always accompanied by the struggle against the things old, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Whenever an innovation is made, it is always obstructed by the backward elements. It can be said, therefore, that innovation itself is accompanied by the struggle against the backward. Innovation is impossible without combating the backward and the conservative. This is the law of life." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 240.)

When our country entered the period of an upsurge in socialist construction, the passivists and conservatists tried to stifle the creative initiative of the masses, clinging to the old rated capacities and norms and mystifying science and technology; they gave way to the difficulties, were afraid of innovation and attempted to check the grand onward march of the masses. Without combating passivism, conservatism, mysticism about technology, it was impossible to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction nor was it possible to advance the Chollima movement.

Our Party, following the line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, organised and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people to the fight against passivism and conservatism, thereby bringing the creative activeness and revolutionary zeal of the working people into full play.

As a result, a great revolutionary upsurge took place on all fronts of socialist construction and the assignments of the Five-Year Plan, which envisaged a 2.6-fold increase in the gross value of industrial output, were fulfilled in two years and a half, and the plans for the production of major industrial goods, too, were fulfilled or overfulfilled on all indices in four years. In the period of the First Five-Year Plan the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung for establishing the basis of socialist industrialization and further consolidating the foundation of an independent national economy was brilliantly carried out. In the same period, the problems of clothing, food and housing for the people were resolved in the main.

On Intensifying the Ideological and Cultural Revolutions

In this period when the socialist relations of production triumphed in town and country and the technical reconstruction of the people's economy was in full swing, the ideological and cultural revolutions came to the fore as an important task in continually advancing socialist construction and successfully carrying out the Five-Year Plan. The programmatic tasks for carrying out the ideological and cultural revolutions are elucidated in a number of writings contained in this volume such as "On Communist Education," "Against Passivism and Conservatism in Socialist Construction," "On Some Immediate Tasks of City and County People's Committees," "Report at the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," etc.

Socialism and communism can be built only through the conscious and voluntary struggle of the working people. And the remoulding of the people's consciousness does not come of itself with the completion of the socialist transformation of the economic

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form; the survivals of capitalist and feudal ideas, the aftermaths of the old society, remain in their minds for a long time. These remnants of obsolete ideas throw hindrances in the way of consolidating and further developing the established socialist system. Accordingly, unless the residues of the obsolete ideas are liquidated, it is impossible to advance our revolutionary struggle and construction work farther.

In his historic speech "On Communist Education," Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to reach the high peak of socialism as early as possible, it is necessary to arm the working masses firmly with communist ideology. Unless we conduct ideological education and wage ideological struggle in a thoroughgoing way, we cannot ensure the advance of the revolution, nor can we consolidate the victories we have won.

"We must root out the remnants of the obsolete feudal and capitalist ideas which still remain in the minds of the working masses.

"The revolution we are carrying on is a struggle to shatter all that is outmoded and to create things that are new. The struggle between the new and the old, between progress and conservatism, between activeness and passivism, between socialism and petty-bourgeois dustism, and in general between socialism and capitalism—such is the content of our revolutionary struggle. The tasks of socialist construction can emerge victoriously only by sweeping away all the obsolete and corrupt things that block our advance." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 257.)

In a number of his writings including "On Communist Education," Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an all-round elucidation to the cardinal points in the contents of the communist education of the working people and to the methods of ideological work.

In these documents Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the most important thing in communist education is to bring home to all the working people by comparing the realities in the northern half of the Republic with those in the southern half and by comparing the positions of the working people in our country with those in the capitalist countries, the nature of socialism as opposed to an exploiter society and the nature of the socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression of man by man and under which all the toiling people work for their own happiness and the prosperity of society, thereby inducing them to fight, devoting all their wisdom and talents, in defence of the socialist system and for its further development.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need to educate the working people to fight relentlessly against selfishness, and to educate all the working people in the spirit of cherishing and taking good care of state and public property, in the lofty collectivist spirit of loving the collective and of holding its interests dearer than the collective dearer than those of individuals and sacrificing the interests of individuals for the collective interests, and in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Pointing out that in communist education it is important to educate the working people in the spirit of loving labour, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Labour not only brings us a new life of abundance but, also makes us competent, staunch socialist builders. Labour enables man to accumulate valuable experiences in nature remaking and further develop his talents. Through labour we can educate ourselves in the collectivist spirit of helping each other to overcome difficulties, and can liquidate the survivals of the obsolete ideas of the exploiting classes who hate to work, and can equip ourselves with the thought of the working people who love labour." (Selected Works, volume II, pp. 474-475.)

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung laid great stress on the education of the working people in the ideas of continuous revolution, in the revolutionary ideas of continued advance and uninterrupted innovations.

The tasks of the ideological revolution for remoulding the consciousness of the working people after communist pattern and the tasks of the technical revolution can be successfully accomplished only through the carrying out of the cultural revolution the keynote of which is to raise the working people's level of general knowledge and their technical and cultural standards.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"For the working people to arm themselves with communist ideology and learn technology and cultivate new techniques, their cultural standard must be raised. Now our aim is to wipe out ignorance in our country, to help everyone to become educated and at the very least, exceed a middle school graduate in point of knowledge. This is essential for improving the technical standard of the working people and arming them more fully and more quickly with communist ideology." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 265.)

And Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the immediate task of introducing the universal compulsory middle school education so that all the working people may acquire knowledge above the level of primary or junior middle school graduate.

At the same time, he dwelt emphatically on the problem of training technical personnel on a mass scale and elevating the technical standard of the working people to successfully carry out the task of industrialization which was well in progress, the problem of intensifying public health and hygienic work to keep the working places and homes in a clean and cultured way and of wiping out all backward ways of life and usages to foster a new socialist moral tone, and the problem of further accelerating the development of science.

Developing the national culture on socialist lines is of very great significance in educating the working people in communist ideology and enhancing their cultural standard, and is one of the important tasks in socialist construction. In "Let's Create Literature and Art Suited to the Chollima Era" and a number of his other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung explained in a detailed manner the direction in which our literature and art should be developed and the tasks for creating a revolutionary literature and art.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in this connection:

"Our literature and art should by all means give a forceful picture of this great creative life of our people who are advancing at the speed of Chollima. Our literature and art should portray the worthy life and heroic fighting features of the people living in the Chollima era and bring their hopes and aspirations into strong relief." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 572.)

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth militant tasks of creating many works portraying the unyielding struggle of the revolutionaries during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the heroic struggle of our people in the course of the land reform, the Fatherland-Liberation War and in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction, in order to facilitate the education in the revolutionary traditions and class education.

Pointing out that our literature and art must become a thoroughly revolutionary, partisan literature and art, Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught:

"Our literature and art should be by no means go back on the interests of the revolution and digress from the Party's line, nor should they admit such factors as to suit the tastes and the likings of the exploiting classes. Only a revolutionary literature and art based on the Party's lines and policies can earn a genuine popularity with the masses of the people and become a powerful weapon of the Party in educating the working masses in the communist, revolutionary spirit." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 579.)

Pointing out that only the literature and art born out of the realities and closely linked with the practical activities of the masses can truly speak a literature and art of the Party and revolution and that only the realistic literary works that give a vivid and profound representation of the actual life can touch and fire the hearts of the people, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the writers and artists should be well aware of the realities and delve deep into the life of the masses of the people in order to scrub a revolutionary literature and art.

On Enhancing the Functions and Role of the Party, State and Economic Organizations in the Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction

For the successful carrying out of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is of greatest importance to heighten the fighting capacity of the Party and thereby enhance its leading role decisively. The documents "For the Successful Fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan," "On the Method of Party Work," and "The Tasks of the Party Organizations in North Hamgyong Province," etc. give a profound analysis and clear answers to matters of principle arising in strengthening the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, enhancing its leading role and firmly building up our revolutionary forces; they clarify the basic methods and contents of Party work.

Firm establishment of the unitary ideological system of the Party in the whole Party and attainment of steel-strong unity and solidarity of the Party ranks are the source of the invincible might of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the decisive guarantee for the strengthening of the fighting power of the Party and the successful fulfilment of complex and arduous revolutionary tasks facing the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party is not a reformist Party but is a Marxist-Leninist Party and a militant Party that fights against capitalism for the triumph of socialism and communism. In order to overthrow capitalism and achieve the victory of socialism and communism, the steel-strong unity of the Party based on the principles of democratic centralism is needed.

"According to the directives and decisions of the Party Central Committee, the General Staff of the Party, the whole Party should act with one mind and one will like one man. There can be no such phenomena within the Party as one hangs back, unwilling to go ahead when the leadership issues the command 'Forward!' or runs off to the right at the command 'Left - turn!'" (Selected Works, volume II, p. 376.)

The monolithic unity and solidarity of the Party can be achieved only when the unitary ideological system is thoroughly established in the whole Party and iron discipline based on democratic centralism is maintained within the Party.

The most important thing in firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party and consolidating its unity and solidarity is to root up factionalism, parochialism and nepotism.

In his concluding speech "For the Successful Fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan" made at the Party Conference held in March 1958, which marked a turning-point in smashing the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists who came out with a challenge to the Party in the difficult post-war period and wiping out the evils of factionalism left over by history, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We must continue to wage a vigorous struggle to defend the unity of the Party against factionalism, parochialism and nepotism.

"Factionalism, parochialism and nepotism are entirely foreign to communism. We must be more resolute in opposing them. Parochialism and nepotism, too, are a serious factionalism. In fact, they are all factionalism, only one is bigger and the other is smaller in scale." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 122.)

Teaching that the essence, ideological roots, harm, manifestations and tricks of factionalism, nepotism and parochialism should be brought home to the Party members and working people, and all the Party members should wage an uncompromising struggle, no matter when and where, against the manifold unsound practices to undermine and spoil Party unity and solidarity, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that Marxist-Leninist education should be intensified among the Party members and working people and they should expose thoroughly all descriptions of bourgeois ideological elements and revisionist ideological tendencies.

It is essential in establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party to arm all the Party members and working people closely with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and with our Party's lines and policies, which are the embodiment of his revolutionary ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"First of all, the Party workers should make a study of the Party's policies and the decisions of the Party Central Committee and explain and propagate them to all the Party members so that they may understand them well. Only when the Party members without exception have a good understanding of the Party's policies and decisions, can all of them from the Chairman of the Party Central Committee down to chairmen of the ri Party committees and, further, the one million Party members, breathe the same air, speak the same words and take the concerted action." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 389-390.)

Only when one should make a deep study of the Party's lines and policies and thoroughly arm oneself with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, can one pass correct judgment on all matters, launch a strenuous struggle against wrong ideological elements of all hues which run counter to the Party ideology, and carry out one's assigned revolutionary tasks properly.

One of the important contents contained in these documents is the problem of firmly reinforcing our revolutionary ranks.

The revolution and construction are for the good of the people; they can be successfully carried out only when the broad masses are mobilized under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party. It is therefore very important to strengthen the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and at the same time sufficiently build up the ranks of cadres, leading personnel of the revolution, and educate and remould various sections of the masses to closely unite them around the Party.

Emphasizing that the ranks of cadres, pivots of the revolution, should be built up well with those who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and they should be always educated, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated fundamental principles of personal work and concrete ways and means of strengthening it. And at the same time, he pointed out the Party's consistent policy on the intelligentia, a policy of boldly trusting the intellectuals, persistently educating and arming them with the revolutionary spirit of the working class so as to correctly lead them to remain faithful to the revolution. Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the ranks of the working class should be reinforced solidly and work with the masses of all walks of life be strengthened to win over even one more man to the side of the revolution.

What holds an important place in the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung on Party building is his teaching on decisively improving the method and style of Party work.

Once the Party's lines and policies should not be formulated, success in the revolution and construction depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries. Only when they acquire the correct method and style of Party work can they adopt proper measures and ways for the execution of the Party's policies and actively organize and mobilize the masses to the carrying out of revolutionary tasks.

Saying that the important duty of the Party organizations is to strengthen the Party, rally the masses around it and, at the same time, to carry out the revolutionary tasks in hand, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the Party organizations should firmly grasp economic work and lead it efficiently, since it is the basis for the purpose of successfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks that we are strengthening the Party and uniting the masses around it.

Saying that the Party organizations should not take upon themselves the administrative and economic work but should give leadership by means of laying down the proper guide-lines on the basis of the Party's lines and policies, and of giving assignments and checking up on the results of their implementation, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The relationship between the Party committee chairmen and the

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administrative worker can be compared to that of the steersman and the oarsman of a boat. The administrative worker sees in front, while the Party committee chairman, sitting in the stern and taking the lifter, directs the former to the right or to the left, so as to keep the boat on the right course and moving straight ahead. If both men were to come forward and do nothing but row, the boat might go faster, but, after all, not make much progress, for its course would be zigzag and not straight." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 333.)

Saying that in the Party work the bureaucratic, administrative and commanding style of work should be done away with thoroughly, and main emphasis be put on persuasion and education so that all the Party members and working people may be consciously and voluntarily mobilized to the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that they should inherit the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and acquire the popular style of work. Along with this, he set forth concrete ways and means for strengthening the Party ideological education and steadily enhancing the self-cultivation of the Party functionaries.

Through the struggle for carrying through the wise policies of Party-building mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party smashed to pieces all elements of nepotism, parochialism and factionalism, turned the whole Party into a combat detachment run through with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and rallied the Party members and the masses firmly around the Party Central Committee and the Leader. The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on improving the method and style of Party work made it possible to conduct Party work deep among the Party members and the masses effectively and elevate the Party's leading role decisively.

One of the important tasks confronting us in consolidating the victories we have already won in the socialist revolution and in pushing ahead energetically with the country's socialist construction, was to further enhance the functions and role of the people's power organs.

In his documents such as "On the Immediate Tasks of the People's Power in Socialist Construction," "On Some of Immediate Tasks of City and County People's Committees," "Report on the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and "The Tasks of the Party Organizations in North Hamgyong Province," Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the brilliant path of victory traversed by our people's power, and set forth the major tasks of the people's power in socialist construction. And then he instructed to improve the work of the people's power organs and enhance their functions and role in conformity to the realities of socialist construction.

Pointing out that in order to correctly fulfil their tremendous tasks of building socialism, the people's power organs should enhance their level of work steadily, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that particularly under the conditions in which the socialist system triumphed in towns and the countryside, the people's power organs should take in hand all aspects of life, and, accordingly, manage in a planned way everything from production to distribution and consumption.

Noting that ours is the power of the people and so the functionaries of the power organs are the servants of the people working for the sake of the people, and they should oppose bureaucracy and establish the popular style of work, he taught as follows: "The genuinely popular method of work should be developed, a method of intensifying on-the-spot guidance, discussing the state affairs directly with the masses, overcoming difficulties by relying on their enthusiasm and creativeness, and meeting their pressing demands in good time. By so doing, the masses of people should be made more active in taking part in the state affairs, the ties between the people's power and the masses be strengthened and socialist democracy should be brought into full play." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 343.)

As the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country progressed at a rapid tempo, all class and national enemies within and without tried more viciously to halt our onward march. It was then that Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the clear-cut scientific principles for strengthening the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the people's power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "For the Implementation of the Judicial Policy of Our Party" is a historic document on the theoretical and practical significance in carrying through the class line of our Party and strengthening the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the state.

Exposing and criticizing in this writing the crimes of the anti-Party factionalists to spread revisionism and undermine the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of our state, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the essence of the dictatorship as follows:

"Today, in our times, there are two kinds of dictatorship. One is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the other is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"...The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie enforces dictatorship over the workers and peasants, while guaranteeing democracy to the landlords and capitalists... The dictatorship of the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the landlords and capitalists, while guaranteeing democracy to the workers, peasants and other broad masses of the working people. The bourgeois dictatorship is needed for the capitalist system and the proletarian dictatorship for the socialist system." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 135.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that ours is the power of the proletarian dictatorship and the working class which does not make the slightest concession when it comes to the question of the socialist revolution, but wages an uncompromising struggle against all sorts of counter-revolutionary elements trying to undermine or obstruct the socialist revolution.

Making a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the essence of the law and its class nature, and Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that our law should be the weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat for safeguarding the socialist system and socialist gains. He taught that correctly executing the law of the state means actively defending our Party's policies and carrying them through, and therefore, the functionaries should study assiduously the Party's policies and temper their Party spirit for the correct implementation of the law.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on strengthening the work of the people's power and enhancing the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the state was put into practice, our people's power has been further consolidated and developed as a powerful weapon for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and it has fulfilled with credit the complex and difficult revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

It is the lawful demands of the revolution and construction and the basic attitude of the Communists in work to steadily improve and perfect the work system and work method of the Party, state and economic organizations in keeping with the developing realities and changed circumstances. Particularly, to improve the work of the Party and state organs in all its aspects in conformity with the changed, new circumstances after the victory of socialism, is one of the fundamental problems arising in building socialism and communism; it is one of the most pressing tasks that confront the Marxist-Leninist Party which has assumed power.

The old work system and work method that had been applied to the scattered and spontaneous private economy went out of keeping with the new circumstances in which the socialist reorganization of production relations was completed in town and country, the undivided sway of socialist production relations was established, the productive forces developed at an extremely fast tempo, the scope of production increased rapidly and the political awakening and revolutionary zeal of the masses rose unprecedentedly high. And the level of work of the functionaries could not keep abreast with the rapidly developing realities.

So, a certain discordance was created between the demands of such changed circumstances and the practical method of work, between the demands of the realities and the level of guidance of the functionaries, and socialist construction could not be continuously pushed forward at a high tempo unless this discordance was resolved. Such discordance was expressed most conspicuously in the rural economy where the socialist reorganization had just been completed and co-operative farms amalgamated into greater ones with the *ri* as the unit.

Having grasped this in good time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, through on-the-spot guidance in the work of the Chongsan-ri and Kangso county Party organization in February 1960, solved knotty problems arising in the work of the Party, state and economic organizations one by one, and in this connection created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

"For the Correct Management of the Socialist Rural Economy," "On Improving the Method of Work of the County Party Organizations in Conformity with the Present circumstances," and "On the Lessons Drawn from Guidance to the Work of the Kangso County Party Committee" are documents of great significance that made it possible to bring about a big turn in improving economic work, work system and work method of the Party, state and economic organizations to suit the new circumstances created by rural reorganization and in thoroughly implementing the traditional mass line of our Party.

In these documents Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the changes taking place in our country, particularly in the countryside, after the completion of the socialist reorganization, and illumined a clear road to the radical improvement of the work in the Party and state organs and the work of guidance in the economy in keeping with the new circumstances.

Giving instructions to concentrate efforts on farming, the primary work in agriculture, elevate the level of planning, thoroughly observe the socialist principle of distribution, and intensify education in the Party's policies and the revolutionary traditions and communist education among the peasants, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth concrete ways and measures for the improvement of the work system and work method.

Pointing out that leadership failed to go deep into the masses and the bureaucratic arm-chair style of work persisted, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the work system of bringing leadership closer to the lower units and making the superiors help the inferiors should be thoroughly set up.

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized as follows:

"...We must establish a proper work system whereby the centre helps the province, the province in its turn helps the county, and the county helps the *ri* to break through the immediate bottleneck. In particular, it is necessary to radically improve the method of the county's guidance to the *ri*." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 515.)

In order to obliterate the disparity between the demands of the new, changed realities and the leading level of the functionaries, it was necessary first of all to establish the work system under which the upper organs assist the lower ones and the superiors help the inferiors. Particularly, the realities in which the *ri* became the basic unit of production and the county became the basic unit of leadership, presented it as an urgent problem for the county Party committees not to remain sitting in the offices to issue only commands and directives, but to acquire the work style of regularly going down to the *ri* to organize work for it in a responsible way, going straight among the masses to grasp the actual conditions and organizing and mobilizing them to the carrying out of revolutionary tasks.

That the upper organs help the lower units and leadership is brought closer to the lower units is a demand of the objective realities in socialist construction in our country and, at the same time, is one of the basic demands of the Marxist-Leninist method of work. The revolution and construction are carried on by the masses themselves, and all the Party's policies are put into effect through the practical struggle of the working people. Only when the leading functionaries of the Party, state and economic organizations help their inferiors well, and organize and rouse the masses properly, and they carry through the Party's policies correctly and push ahead with the revolution and construction successfully.

Our practical experiences clearly show that these measures are not only the most effective way of eliminating the disparity between the fast-developing reality and the level of guidance of the functionaries which fails to keep abreast of it, but also an excellent way of doing away with the old bureaucratic style of work divorced from the practical productive activities of the masses, effectively improving the work of the Party, state and economic organizations and further advancing socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that a well-organized work system under which the superiors go down to the lower units to help them should be established and, at the same time, political work should be given priority in all matters.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the essence of political work as follows:

"In a word, by giving precedence to politics, we mean bringing the Party's policies home to all the Party members and the masses and inducing them to collectively discuss ways and means of fulfilling the revolutionary tasks and to take an active part in the carrying out of revolutionary tasks with a high degree of political consciousness." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 496.)

Socialism and communism can successfully be built only by bringing into full play the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents of the masses.

The revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses can be fully displayed only when political work, work with people, is intensified. When the working people steadily enhance their class standpoint and political and ideological consciousness and know the aims of the revolutionary tasks confronting them and ways for their fulfilment, they can display a high sense of responsibility and devotion with a purpose in carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method represents the most thorough revolutionary spirit and the most powerful communist method of leading the masses. This is an embodiment and development of the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party established in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to suit the realities of socialist construction.

The Chongsan-ri method embraces all aspects of the Marxist-Leninist Party work—the system of work, art of leadership, demands of work style and leading method; it is a prototype of the Marxist-Leninist method of work which embodies in itself the basic principles and ways of revolutionary leadership in all their diversity and is a powerful weapon for building socialism and communism.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created through practical examples personally set by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is displaying an inexhaustible might and its theoretical and practical significance will increase with every passing day, for it reflects correctly the matured demands of the development of the revolution of our country, gives the most correct answers to the urgent problems that should be solved without fail in Party and state work after the triumph of socialism, and illumines clear-cut ways and means of vigorously advancing the building of socialism and communism.

On Strengthening the People's Army

To strengthen the national defence capacities and, particularly, the People's Army—the revolutionary armed forces, was one of the most important tasks for us in smashing the vicious anti-communist clamours of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and the undisguised aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against the northern half of the Republic, in firmly defending from the enemy's encroachment the revolutionary gains and the creative labour of the people for socialist construction and in achieving the final victory of our revolution.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung addressed to the officers and men of the 324th unit of the Korean People's Army, "The Korean People's Army Is the Successor to the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle," is a document

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On the Occasion of the Publication of KIM IL SUNG's Selected Works, Volume II

(Continued from Page 10)

elucidating the clear-cut line of strengthening the People's Army politically and militarily and concrete measures for its implementation, and it serves as a programmatic guide in converting our People's Army into an army of the Party and an army of the revolution in every sense of the word.

Laying bare the intrigues of the anti-Party factionalist elements to emasculate the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung in this document said that the only traditions to be taken over by our People's Army are the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army... is to take over the ideological system of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and its excellent method and style of work." (Selected Work, volume II, p. 66.)

It is thanks to the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up during the anti-Japanese armed struggle that our Party and people could found the People's Army and develop it into invincible revolutionary armed forces in a very short space of time after liberation.

Referring to the character of our People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that our People's Army is not an army of the United Front but an army of the Workers' Party of Korea which was organized and is led only by the Workers' Party of Korea, defends the fruits of the revolution scored by our Party and ensures with arms the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks raised by the Party.

Noting that the decisive guarantee for the strengthening of the People's Army was to strengthen political work among the armymen, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"For the People's Army to defend the socialist gains, safeguard the people's power, beat off the encroachment of the enemy and defend our defence line as firm as a rock on its own strength it is necessary to strengthen, above all, the work of political and ideological education among the servicemen. It is no doubt important to equip the army with guns and airplanes, but still more important is the ideological and political and ideological education of them." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 63.)

The basic feature of the revolutionary army lies in its political, ideological and moral superiority, and the very source of the indestructible power of our People's Army also lies in it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened among the armymen to equip all of them with the lofty revolutionary spirit of hating the class and national enemies, loving their fatherland and people, defending our socialist system with their lives and doing everything in their power for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland. In particular, he emphasised that the question of educating them in fidelity to the Party was very important.

For firmly arming all the servicemen politically and ideologically and properly educating them in the spirit of boundless fidelity to the Party, it is necessary decisively to strengthen Party work in the army.

Setting forth the tasks of strengthening Party work in the People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the system of Party committees should be established from the Ministry of National Defence down to divisions and regiments.

The instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung to decisively strengthen political work and institute the system of Party committees in the army are a creative development of Marxist-Leninist theories on the building of revolutionary armed forces and are of great significance in bringing up all the soldiers into Red revolutionary soldiers of the Party, in thoroughly carrying out the Party's military line and materially increasing the fighting capacity of the People's Army.

Parallel with the strengthening of political and ideological work among the armymen, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need to conduct military training well, strengthen the defences, in particular, enforce a rigid military discipline and heighten revolutionary vigilance.

As a result of thorough implementation of the programmatic teaching given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party's unitary ideological system has been firmly established in the army and the army has grown into a cadre army, all of whose soldiers are equipped with modern military science and technique and each member of which is a match for a hundred foes.

On the Independent Unification of the Fatherland

To put an end to the territorial division and national split and to achieve the unification of the fatherland is the supreme national task and the greatest revolutionary duty of the entire Korean people the fulfilment of which brooks no further delay.

Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the line and ways for realizing the peaceful unification of the fatherland in a number of his works including "On Immediate Tasks of the People's Regime in Socialist Construction" and "Report at the Celebration of the Founding of the 10th Anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Clarifying once again the consistent line of our Party on the question of the unification Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"... Our fatherland should be unified in a peaceful way in accordance with democratic will of the Korean people themselves without interference of any other countries. Our fatherland divided into the North and the South should be unified through nation-wide elections which will be held on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, free from any pressure and restrictions from outside, under the conditions in which free activities of all political parties in North and South Korea are guaranteed." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 26) The line and ways of our Party for the unification of the fatherland elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung embody splendidly the independent position of the Korean people and our Party's idea of *Juche*. It is most realistic and correct, for it has defined the conditions for the unification of our country in a scientific way.

In his works Comrade Kim Il Sung, in view of the fact that all sorts of manoeuvrings of the enemy hamper the realization of the cause of the unification the cause of the unification prevented immediate North-South general elections, proposed a series of important measures for deepening the mutual understanding and trust between the North and South Korean people, for strengthening their contacts and preparing conditions conducive to the unification of the fatherland—to take without delay the practical steps for trade, travel of the people, communications and cultural exchange between North and South and to hold an international conference of the states concerned with the participation of representatives from North and South Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, to realize economic interchange between the North and the South in order to restore the utterly bankrupt national economy of South Korea and normalize the extremely deteriorated livelihood of its people, and so on.

These are just proposals expressing the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, and are fair and reasonable proposals acceptable to all who are really concerned about the destiny of our nation and have the minimum of national conscience.

Pointing out that what is most important in accomplishing the cause of the fatherland's unification, the long-cherished, national desire of the Korean people, is to further strengthen the democratic base in the northern half politically, economically and militarily, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed.

"Today, our democratic base is the decisive force in expediting the peaceful unification of the fatherland and has become the fundamental factor determining all the changes in the situation to date. Our task is to mobilize the entire people to further strengthening the democratic base politically and economically." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 27.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth the line on formation of a united front comprising all patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for expediting the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

On Accelerating the World Revolution, Upholding the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism

The great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung on carrying out the world revolution successfully and the foreign policy of our Party are expounded in many of his writings contained in the second volume of the Selected Works.

In those writings, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the clear-cut lines for defending the socialist camp from attacks of imperialists and manoeuvres of revisionists, for achieving the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, actively supporting the national-liberation movement and strengthening the struggle against world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

Our Party's position and line for the world revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung are based on a scientific analysis and correct assessment of the present times and the current international situation. How to appraise the present times is the basic question that makes the starting point in drawing up the strategy and tactics of Marxist-Leninist parties, and is a question of principle in determining the main content, basic direction and basic features of the development of society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung noted: "The transition from capitalism to socialism, the main content of our era, is going through an ever broader, deeper and faster process.

"The main feature of the present international situation is that socialism is scoring a decisive victory in the world arena and the struggle of the working people are further weakened and going headlong towards ruin." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 296.)

Based on the correct appraisal of the present times, Comrade Kim Il Sung stated that U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the world people.

Without fight against U.S. imperialism, neither the revolutionary cause nor universal peace and progress of mankind can be achieved.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that a decisive guarantee for the victory of the anti-American anti-U.S. struggle lies in the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement. This idea is based on a Marxist-Leninist appraisal of the position held by the socialist camp, and the role played by it, in the development of the world revolution under the present international situation in which socialism has turned into a world-wide system; it shows the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to safeguard the revolutionary gains which the international working class won at the cost of blood, and his infinite fidelity to proletarian internationalism and the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Proletarian internationalism underlies the foreign policy of our country. Our Party and the entire Korean people have resolutely opposed and will oppose in future, too, all the machinations of the imperialists and revisionists who are vilifying this principle and trying to wreck the unity of the socialist countries....

"In future, too, we will strive further to strengthen our friendship and unity with the people of the countries of the socialist camp." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 227.)

To expand and strengthen the national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples is an important guarantee of victory in the world revolution. The national-liberation movement is a sacred struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated peoples and a great struggle for cutting off the last life line of world imperialism.

Pointing out that support to the national-liberation movement is an important component of the foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made unremitting efforts for developing the relations of co-operation with national independent states in Asia and Africa opposed to colonialism and imperialism, and it renders an active support to the national-liberation movement of the colonial peoples." (Selected Works, volume II, p. 231.)

Furthermore, our Party has supported the working-class and the toiling peoples in capitalist countries in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capitalist and for democracy and socialism, and the peace-loving peoples in their fight for world peace, while making efforts to link those struggles with the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Thanks to the great contribution of our Party to the world revolution, the prestige of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the international arena has been elevated as never before, and the international solidarity of our revolution gained in strength and scope steadily.

Especially, the respect and reverence of the world people for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, deepen with every passing day. The broad sections of peoples the world over, highly appreciating Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal contributions to the international communist and working-class movements, now look up to him as "one of the most distinguished and outstanding leaders that the present era has ever had," "the great Leader of the international revolution," "an excellent Marxist-Leninist," and entertain boundless respect for him.

* * *

The writings contained in the second volume of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works serve as a programmatic guide for our people to, gloriously overcome difficulties and hardships under the leadership of the Party, brilliantly fulfilled the tasks of laying the basis of socialism and wrought an epochal change in the socialist revolution and building of socialism.

Following the original and sagacious strategic and tactical lines indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people have vigorously advanced with the socialist revolution and building of socialism, repulsing the sinister manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, and scored a great victory which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The writings included in this volume of the Selected Works not only provided the decisive guarantee for our people to carry out the tasks of building the basis of socialism successfully, but will today when our people are striving to rise to the eminence of socialism and win the ultimate triumph of Juche-oriented revolution, serve as a beacon brightly illumining the road of our people and as a great programme of our struggle.

The entire Party members and working people should tirelessly strive to become revolutionary fighters who are boundlessly loyal, no matter when and where, to the Party and the Leader by profoundly studying the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung to make his great revolutionary ideas their bones and flesh, and they should devote their all to the struggle for thoroughly implementing the decisions of the Party Conference and the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic and for expediting the final victory of our revolution so as to bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of economic construction and defence upbuilding.

The Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea

Line of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle Set Powerful Weapon Brightly Illumining Road of

World revolutionary people pay high tribute to Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle"

Newspapers of various foreign countries which carried the historic treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people

More than half a year has gone since the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, was published in the first issue of the theoretical organ **Tri-continental** of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples.

This treatise sets forth profound revolutionary ideas and the resolute and principled stand the revolutionary people of the world should hold to in their struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and the correct and clear direction and outstanding strategic and tactical lines of the world people's anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. For this, it has since its publication commanded high appreciation and praise and unanimous sympathy and support from the tri-continental peoples and the revolutionary peoples all over the world.

Many newspapers, magazines and news agencies in socialist countries as well as in newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and many other countries of the world are carrying together with the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung the full text or gist of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

We introduce part of international repercussions of the treatise.

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ON THREE CONTINENTS WHICH STIR THE PEOPLE ARE EXPOUNDED THEORETICALLY

Jesus Masa, Permanent Representative of the Peruvian National Liberation Armed Forces in Havana, said in his statement:

Ours is an era in which the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples is gaining in strength.

Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the revolution, analyzed this struggle concentrically and concretely, indicated to us the way for the complete liquidation of old and new colonialism on the three continents and theoretically expounded the questions on the international communist movement and most important questions on the three continents, which stir the people.

Indeed, this short treatise analyses sharply the cardinal questions of the present era and elucidates their solutions and fighting tasks in the most clear, plain, correct and scientific terms.

Ewald Katujivena, Executive Committee Member of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Union, said as follows:

In his treatise Premier Kim Il Sung brilliantly analysed the present world situation and fully expressed our will. He put forth new, many important problems we could not yet think of and clearly set forth the ways and means for their solution.

We people fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism whole-heartedly support Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise. For the fighting revolutionaries his treatise serves as a textbook instilling in them immense courage and firm conviction and for the imperialists, our enemy, it serves as a bomb.

Abil Abillo Duarute, Portuguese Guinean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples, said in his statement: Premier Kim Il Sung published this treatise at a time when the imperialists and the reactionary forces of the world are perpetrating shameless acts fully exposing their bestial and criminal nature.

The great significance of this treatise lies in the fact that it clearly shows the world's revolutionaries the true road of struggle by analyzing and theorizing with objective exactness the truth of the revolution in the present world where we live. This truth cannot be clarified easily.

Jaimi Amalu, Secretary of the Railway Workers' Trade Union of the General Federation of the Working People of Algeria, said:

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean people who have waged a protracted struggle against imperialism, is of particular importance at the present time as it fully reflects the revolutionary and principled stand of the tri-continental peoples who are out in the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and the unanimous determination of all the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are resolved to break the yoke of exploitation and oppression and cut the lifeline of imperialism.

This treatise is of great historic importance on a tri-continental as well as world-wide scale since it sets forth the great strategic and tactical lines which serve as a guide to the oppressed peoples and exploited classes of the whole world in their sacred struggle to wipe off the face of the earth once and for all imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism, the international gendarme and the most heinous enemy of the world people.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters,"** **Carlos Padilla,** representative of the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence, said:

We see a full manifestation of the ideas of proletarian internationalism in this proposition. This is more precious than any other words to the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies and a basic principle in all revolutionary struggles.

Ceylonese newspaper **Sinhala** wrote in its article entitled "The treatise 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle' of Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. leads the people of the whole world to the road of anti-imperialist struggle":

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" of Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of very great importance because it was published at a time when the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their aggressive machinations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a correct guiding star illumining the road of revolution to Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

This treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the D.P.R.K., shows a clear and correct path to the peoples of such countries as Ceylon who, though liberated from the age-old oppression of imperialism, still fail completely to shake off the imperialist yoke.

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is the symbol of anti-imperialist fighting spirit in our era and enjoys the warm welcome of the people in various countries of the world.

THE TREATISE USHERS IN NEW ERA IN THE STRUGGLE OF ASIAN, AFRICAN AND LATIN-AMERICAN PEOPLES

Shelaf, Guinean delegate to the World Cultural Congress held in Havana, said: Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed the nature of the intolerable barbarous rule of the imperialist aggressors and colonialists over and inhumane exploitation of Asian, African and Latin-American continents and stressed that a ruthless, uncompromising struggle should be waged against the imperialists for the complete liberation and independence of the countries on these continents.

We believe that his words are valuable words clearing concretely the truth of anti-imperialist struggle. This work of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a precious document integrating lessons the tri-continental peoples have learned from their anti-imperialist struggle and has ushered in a new era in sacred struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Mahamane Allassane Haidara, President of the Malian National Assembly, said:

Premier Kim Il Sung's article is a powerful source of ideological inspiration to all fighters striving for freedom and social justice against the desperate strategy of the imperialists for restoring their shaking foothold and unstable

(Continued on Page 13)

Forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung Represents Struggle for World Revolutionary People

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privileges.

The Malian people highly appraise the correct analyses of the present international situation by Premier Kim Il Sung, courageous and indomitable fighter and great fighter for socialism and proletarian internationalism.

PRICELESS DOCUMENT EDUCATING ALL FIGHTING PEOPLE ON THREE CONTINENTS

Eugenio Perez, Representative of the "June 14 Revolutionary Movement" of Dominica in Havana, said:

This article is a historical document giving great inspiration and confidence to all peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, especially to the peoples of Latin America and us Dominican people. This document correctly laying down the strategy and tactics for the world revolutionary movement is a priceless document educating all the fighting peoples on the three continents.

I firmly believe that the article of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution and the great Leader of the Korean people, has boundlessly stirred us Latin-American revolutionaries and will make a great contribution to the struggle of all peoples fighting against imperialists' aggression and menace.

Japanese philosopher **Kenjuro Yanakida** said:

The article published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, which is in the van of the Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world in the theoretical and practical struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism, is drawing the attention of the whole world and its international influence is growing as the days go by.

The international significance of this treatise will be further confirmed in the course of historical development.

I believe that this article of Premier Kim Il Sung is a most correct and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the present international situation and a document of the highest level in the present world both theoretically and practically.

THE TREATISE REFLECTS ASPIRATION AND WILL OF PEOPLE ON THREE CONTINENTS FIGHTING AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM

Nokolmolanca, Member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said in his statement:

The article of Premier Kim Il Sung reflects the desire and will of us, peoples of the three continents, in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Therefore, our people wholeheartedly accept the great line put forth by him.

If the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world fight against U.S. imperialism according to the ideas clarified by him, the U.S. imperialists will surely be defeated and a new era will dawn upon Asia, Africa and Latin America.

To build an independent and prosperous new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America, we should, first of all, study Premier Kim Il Sung's work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and march ahead along the road indicated by him. There is no other road. We can win only when we march ahead along this road.

Gaston Sumiale, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (L), expressed his impression:

The Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo, the leading organ of the National Liberation Council of the Congo(L), called an emergency meeting on January 25, 1968, and had a very serious discussion of the principles of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle contained in the article of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the principles put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the struggle of the oppressed peoples against the system of oppression and exploitation reflect his great ideas. He is standing at the foremost front of all the fighters who are waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves through their struggle only."**

He said that **"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism"** and stressed that **"It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united efforts wherever U.S. imperialism is engaged in aggression."**

These ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, are entirely right and this is irrefutable truth.

Aluisio Pallano, Brazilian delegate to the Latin-American Solidarity Organisation, said:

As Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, clearly pointed out, the oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle.

We must not have an illusion that the imperialists and oligarches will give away their positions in the colonies and dependencies of their own accord. The situation requires us to develop the revolutionary violence to counter the reactionary violence.

Marco Tulio Rodriguez, Latin-American Secretary of the International Organisation of Journalists, said:

Premier Kim Il Sung warned against the danger of "slave's peace." All of us who are joining the front of the general anti-imperialist struggle in this or that form should see this danger.

Koshiro Okakura, Director of the Asian-African Institute of Japan, wrote in his article:

While reading Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise, I was deeply impressed, whole-heartedly sympathized with and drew a great lesson from it.

THE TREATISE CORRECTLY ANALYSES CORRELATION BETWEEN REVOLUTIONARY AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF THE WORLD AND SEES THROUGH GENERAL STRATEGY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM AND ON THIS BASIS CORRECTLY DETERMINES OBJECT OF ATTACK OF WORLD PEOPLE AT PRESENT TIME

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism,"** **Elkeshi,** staff member of an Algerian weekly, said:

This remark of Premier Kim Il Sung is very justifiable. He correctly analysed the correlations between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary forces of the world and between the progressive and the reactionary forces of the world and saw through the general strategy of U.S. imperialism. On this basis he correctly determined the object of attack of the world people at the present time. As he said, we must direct the spearhead of attack to U.S. imperialism. It is because U.S. imperialism is the chieftain and ringleader of world imperialism today.

Jorji, Representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Algeria, expressed his impressions as follows:

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism remains unchanged. As Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, the attack should be concentrated on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism. If we do so, we can smash the aggression and attack of imperialism and win victory.

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, said:

The guiding theory of Premier Kim Il Sung, which called for forming a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front today when the U.S. imperialists are desperately seeking to expand the war everywhere in the world and resorting to sinister plots to split the revolutionary struggle and peace and independence movement of the peoples, has a strong appeal for us because it is a statement of the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea that are winning victory after victory in their fight against U.S. imperialism.

ALL REVOLUTIONARIES CHERISH FEELINGS OF BOUNDLESS REVERENCE FOR AND TRUST IN HIM

Ramon Epirme, Uruguayan delegate of the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin-American Students' Organisation, said in his statement:

The Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the world revolution, defeated for the first time the U.S. imperialist aggressors through the heroic struggle waged against imperialism and are today waging an energetic struggle for socialist construction.

Today the prestige of Comrade Kim Il Sung has further risen among the people the world over, and all the revolutionaries cherish the feelings of boundless reverence for and trust in him.

Marudamadasa Galdera, member of the Ceylonese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his statement, said:

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung serves as a great guide even for the advance of the Ceylonese people. This treatise will guarantee the advance of the workers, peasants and ordinary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We are convinced that it is our sacred task for progress to uphold the ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung.

This militant treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is of great significance not only for the Korean people but also for the oppressed peoples of the world. We should pay our respects to him. Let us hope, in the name of all the liberated peoples, that this treatise will be translated into practice.

U.A.R. paper Al Gumhuria wrote:

Premier Kim Il Sung, a vanguard fighter against world imperialism and Leader of the militant Korean people, who has a long history of struggle, has accumulated important experiences conducive to the common struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

Abel, Palestinian delegate to the Havana Cultural Congress, expressed his impressions:

Our Palestinian people always admire the Korean people and look up to them with keen interest. The Korean people guided by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, are a happy people and they are not only heroic in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle but also a model for fighting people also in the struggle for socialist construction and the unification of the country.

Professor and Dr. **Hamid Tenbar,** Dean of the Economics and Law Department of the Algiers University, said in his statement:

Through the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" we keenly felt once again that Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding Leader. The treatise is truly revolutionary document which illumines the road ahead of the anti-imperialist struggle.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG'S GUIDING THEORY CALLING FOR FORMATION OF BROAD ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. UNITED FRONT TODAY HAS A STRONG APPEAL FOR US

Bernado Araya, Chilean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of Peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, said:

The words of Premier Kim Il Sung **"We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end"** and **"No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partisan interests,"** are entirely just.

The question of joint action proposed by him has been put on the order of the day.

For example, it is important to strengthen mutual solidarity so as to clear the way to achieve the unity in action and joint action, for the solution of the Vietnamese, Korean and Cuban questions.

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, said:

The guiding theory of Premier Kim Il Sung, which called for forming a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front today when the U.S. imperialists are desperately seeking to expand the war everywhere in the world and resorting to sinister plots to split the revolutionary struggle and peace and independence movement of the peoples, has a strong appeal for us because it is a statement of the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea that are winning victory after victory in their fight against U.S. imperialism.

Daniel Igouralo Mobandi Mezoo, Acting General Secretary of the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea of Spanish Guinea, wrote in his impressions:

In order to wage with success the struggle against the enemy, one should, first of all, study and grasp the content of the great article by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and analyse one's activities and formulate a line of struggle in view of it.

Stressing that an uncompromising struggle should be waged against imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we also cannot tolerate the practice of only shouting against imperialism, but, in actual deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism. The latter is a line of compromise in an inverted form. Both have nothing to do with the genuine anti-imperialist struggle and will only be of helpful to the imperialist policy of aggression and war."

As we know, world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism is the enemy of all the people in the world. We, therefore, must fight against imperialism until it is finally doomed.

The entire African people, African people of Spanish Guinea and the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea fully support this political line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Leader of the 40 million revolutionary Korean people.

STATEMENT

OF D.P.R.K. FOREIGN MINISTRY

Korean People Vehemently Denounce War Escalation Schemes of the U.S. Imperialists Who are Further Intensifying War in Viet Nam Using "Peace Negotiations" as a Smokescreen

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 19 in connection with the recent vicious schemings of the U.S. imperialists to further expand the war against the Vietnamese people under the signboard of "peace talks."

The statement reads in full:

Lately, the U.S. imperialists are making ever more desperate efforts to wriggle out of the predicament of serious political and military defeat in the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

Johnson, war boss of U.S. imperialism, in the so-called statement on "partial cessation of bombing" of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam dated March 31 last, announced that they are "ready to go anywhere, at any time" for "prompt talks" with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and, at the same time, openly declared that they would further expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

In its statement issued on April 3 in this connection, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, denouncing the deceptive nature of the "peace talks" of the U.S. imperialists and their schemes to escalate the war, declared its readiness to appoint its representative to contact the U.S. representative with a view to determining with the U.S. imperialists the unconditional termination of the bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Nevertheless, as pointed out in the April 13 statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are deliberately delaying talks between the two sides, causing trouble over the choice of the place for preliminary contacts.

This is evidence that the U.S. imperialists are machinating to further expand the war against the Vietnamese people under the signboard of "peace talks."

At present the U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying as never before bombing and bombardment of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam north of the 17th parallel from the air and the sea, and conducting the "military operations," the biggest ones in the history of the Viet Nam war, in the broad areas of South Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialists are also scheming to dispatch again more than 10,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and more troops of their satellite countries newly to South Viet Nam, call up over 40,000 "reservists" and drastically increase military expenses.

Synchronising with this, the Johnson clique hatched a new vicious scheme in Honolulu, having summoned U.S. imperialist homicidal generals and puppets.

All these facts still more clearly reveal that the "peace talks" hoax advertised by the U.S. imperialists without letup is a crafty, shameless deceptive trick to camouflage the brigandish nature of the aggressive war in Viet Nam and placate world public opinion.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the war escalation schemes of the U.S. imperialists who are further intensifying the war in Viet Nam, using the "peace negotiations" as a smokescreen.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people support the just stand clarified by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its statements.

With no deceptive trick or desperate war escalation manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialist aggressors save themselves from the doom of final defeat, which has already become apparent in the Viet Nam war. Nor can they ever subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who are filled with the firm determination to fight resolutely till the day of final victory.

The further the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, continuously clinging to the crafty deceptive trick, the more it will inflame the hatred and enmity of the Vietnamese people and the world progressive people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the further it will precipitate their miserable death and ruin.

Today the North and South Vietnamese people are firmly holding the initiative of the war in the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the fatherland, dealing decisive blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving the aggressors into an inextricable deep abyss.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam definitively, unconditionally and totally, end the aggressive war in Viet Nam and take out of South Viet Nam all the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and puppets without delay.

Viet Nam belongs to the Vietnamese people and the Viet Nam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the fairest political basis for the solution of the Viet Nam question.

The U.S. imperialists must not run wild recklessly but must take their blood-stained hands off Viet Nam at once.

If the U.S. imperialists, defying the just demand of the Vietnamese people and the strong opposition of the world peace-loving people, continue to take the road of expanding the aggressive war in Viet Nam, they will be unable to escape still more stern punishment.

The righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country will certainly be crowned with victory.

Historic Victory in Playa Giron

April 19 this year marks the 7th anniversary of the victorious battle in Playa Giron in which the heroic Cuban people frustrated at a stroke the brigandish armed invasion by U.S. imperialism.

On this glorious day, the Korean people extend warm felicitations and militant greetings to the heroic Cuban people who are reliably defending the revolutionary gains under the very nose of U.S. imperialism and are vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction.

Scared by the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists started an open armed invasion of Cuba on April 17, 1961 by mobilising a great number of their mercenary troops.

The U.S. imperialists calculated to wipe out the Cuban revolution at a bound and enslave the Cuban people again.

At this critical juncture deciding the fate of the country, the heroic Cuban revolutionary army and the entire Cuban people who inherited the revolutionary traditions of Sierra Maestra dealt a deadly blow at the aggressors and won a brilliant victory on April 19 in 72 hours.

The victorious battle in Playa Giron demonstrated the invincible might of the Cuban people rallied firmly around the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and powerfully inspired the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world fighting against U.S. imperialism.

It has clearly shown that when a people conscious of their just cause rise up in a body to defend national independence and dignity, no force can subdue them and that those attacking such a people indiscreetly will get nothing except defeat and death.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists afire with the ambition for aggression are continually and viciously perpetrating acts of aggression and provocation of every description against the Cuban people including the "Caribbean crisis," infiltration into the Cuba's air space and territorial waters, infiltration of espionage and subversive agents, anti-Cuban "economic blockade," diplomatic pressure and so on.

Such aggressive and provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba reveal how much they fear the advance and ever growing influence of the Cuban revolution.

Today the Cuban people are reliably defending the outpost of the socialist camp in the Western Hemisphere with full combat preparations to deal an incomparably heavier blow than that in Playa Giron to the aggressors at any time and at any place. Besides, they, foiling the "blockade policy" pursued by the U.S. imperialists, have achieved great successes in socialist construction of the country, thereby demonstrating the advantage and inexhaustible vitality of the socialist system.

Recently the Revolutionary Government of Cuba has adopted a measure for nationalising private trade which is of great significance in revolution and construction.

Before the revolution, the Cuban people were in the grip of poverty, absence of all rights and disease, owing to the oppression and plunder by the U.S. imperialists. But today they have become a most civilised people leading the happiest life in Latin America.

All the achievements scored by the Cuban people in socialist construction constitute a powerful asset for defending the Cuban revolution from the U.S. imperialist aggression.

The socialist countries and the entire revolutionary people of the world are now standing on the side of the Cuban people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"It is a sacred internationalist duty for the countries of the socialist camp and the Latin-American peoples to defend the Cuban revolution."

If the U.S. imperialists dare to launch aggression against Cuba again, they will be unable to escape the concerted counterattack of the socialist countries and all the revolutionary peoples of Latin America, to say nothing of the heroic Cuban people.

The Korean people regard it as their great pride to have as their close brothers and comrades-in-arms the Cuban people who are brave in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and faithful to the duty they have assumed before the world revolutionary people.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people will give active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Cuban people and do everything in their power to strengthen the solidarity with them and promote militant unity and comradely co-operation with them in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and in socialist construction.

The Korean people wish the Cuban people still greater success in future in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and in socialist construction.

The valiant Cuban revolutionary army firmly defending revolutionary gains, always combat-ready to counter the aggressive move of the U.S. imperialists

Editorial

Great Victory of Korean Citizens in Japan

in the Struggle for Defending Right to National Education

Korea University, an institution of higher learning for the democratic, national education of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, was given an official recognition by the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis on April 17.

The recognition of Korea University marks an event of weighty importance in developing the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and strengthening the ties of scientific and cultural interchange, amity and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

This is one more great victory won by the Koreans in Japan and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, their democratic, national organisation, in the struggle for defending democratic, national education.

The official recognition of Korea University by the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis is quite natural.

Korea University was founded in April 1956 thanks to the warm solicitude shown by the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung towards the Korean citizens in Japan. Since then it has educated and trained children of the Koreans in Japan as fine sons and daughters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and as reliable men competent to do much in the building of the fatherland and has striven to deepen amity and friendship with the Japanese people.

That the Korean compatriots in Japan, full-fledged overseas citizens of the sovereign state under the wise leadership of the great Leader, conduct an independent national education, the contents of which are their mother tongue, the social system and history of the socialist fatherland and the line policy of their own country, is their inviolable national right which fully conforms with international law and international practice and which no one can deprive and infringe upon.

It is all the more so in view of the fact that the Korean citizens now residing in Japan are victims who were forcibly taken to Japan during the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and barely survived after going through all sorts of national persecution and hard labour or their sons and daughters.

Therefore, both in the light of its crimes committed against the Korean people in the past and international law and humanitarian principles the Japanese government assumes the legal responsibility and moral obligation to specially protect the Korean citizens in Japan and unconditionally ensure them all their democratic, national rights including the right to national education.

Nonetheless, the reactionary government of Japan has suppressed in every way the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

That the recognition of Korea University had been delayed up to the time was attributable to the political pressure and obstructive machinations of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles. It should be perfectly clear that this is related to the criminal scheme of the Japanese authorities to repress the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

The reactionary Japanese government is going to race the ill-famed "alien school system bill" through the Diet at any cost.

The "alien school system bill" is but a fascist draconic law that provides for placing under its direct control Korean schools giving our compatriots in Japan democratic, national education, so that it may arbitrarily decide all their affairs ranging from management to appointment of teachers and the contents of education. It also provides for taking such suppressive measures as "forcible investigation, order on suspension and order on closure" on a cook-ed-up excuse at any time.

The democratic, national education of Korean compatriots in Japan can be guaranteed only when they determine the contents of education independently, train and allocate educationists on their own and manage educational establishments by themselves.

It goes without saying that the "bill" is designed to make the essential demand of national education itself the target of interference and suppression and to deny and repress the national education of Korean citizens in Japan itself.

The scheme of the reactionary Japanese government to suppress and stamp out all the democratic, national rights of the Koreans in Japan including their right to national education is a naked manifestation of the hostile policy pursued by the Japanese militarists towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a wanton violation of international law, international practice and humanitarian principles.

Trampling upon the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to national education and all their other democratic, national rights, the Japanese militarists pursue the sinister political aim of serving U.S. imperialism in its policies of aggression and war against the D.P.R.K. and stepping up political and military collaborations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique so as to pave a wider way for reinvasion of South Korea.

The Korean people will never condone this criminal intrigue of the reactionary ruling quarters of Japan.

Today broad segments of people in Japan are putting up a resolute struggle to shatter the "alien school system bill" and safeguard all the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan including their right to national education. Along with this, broad public circles of the world are voicing ever stronger protest and denunciation in opposition to the criminal move of the reactionary Japanese ruling quarters.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan can by no means obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

With the recognition of Korea University as an occasion the Korean citizens in Japan are renewing their resolve to continue to struggle for further developing national education and strengthening the work of Korea University and for promoting amity, friendship and scientific interchange between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle."

Should the reactionary government of Japan, carrying on its hostile policy towards our Republic, finally enact the "law on alien school system" and trample upon the right of Korean citizens in Japan to democratic, national education, it will bear full responsibility for all the ensuing consequences.

We express sincere gratitude to the democratic political parties, public organisations and people of Japan for their constant active support and encouragement to the Koreans in Japan in their struggle and firmly believe that they will struggle in defence of all the democratic, national rights of the Koreans in Japan including the right to national education.

We do hope that the unbiased world public opinion will extend ever more powerful support to the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Korea University students in Tokyo study hard to contribute to the building of the fatherland, under the warm care of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung

April Popular Uprising and Struggle of S. Korean People

[1]

Eight years ago, on April 19, 1960, a historic massive popular uprising broke out in South Korea. This uprising represented the first victory in the struggle of the South Korean people and a telling blow to the colonial rule of the American imperialists.

The heroic people of South Korea who rose in demand of a new government, a new life and a new system, finally toppled the fascist dictatorial "regime" of Syngman Rhee, the old stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

The fall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was a heavy blow to the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Korea and reflected the acute crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

The April popular uprising showed that the U.S. imperialists could not stem the revolutionary advance of the masses of the South Korean people who did not want to live in an old way any longer, at the point of the bayonet or by any deceptive trick.

Through their resistance struggle the South Korean people were greatly awakened politically and became confident that if they stubbornly fought to the end in unity they could smash any bulwark of the imperialists and win victory.

Thus, the April popular uprising marked a new turn in the struggle of the South Korean people and the spearhead of the struggle was gradually directed at the U.S. imperialist aggressors with the resistance struggle as a momentum.

Having suffered a heavy blow in the April popular uprising, the American imperialists rigged up the Chang Myon puppet regime to save their colonial rule from the crisis. But, this step could not help them tide over the crisis. Thereupon, they installed ferocious military hooligans such as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in power to resort to the desperate method of open military fascist rule.

This touched off hotter anger and stronger resistance among the South Korean people.

After the April popular uprising the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for the independent unification of the fatherland mounted higher.

There arose a strong trend among the South Korean people demanding political and economic independence and rejecting reliance on all outside forces. This developed into a struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese imperialism.

The uprising of the South Korean youth and students on June 3, 1964 gave a great impetus to the rapid growth of the South Korean people's struggle.

This resistance struggle, sparked off by the fighting against the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese imperialism and for smashing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks," developed into a massive anti-imperialist, anti-"government" struggle.

The June 3 uprising dealt a telling blow to the aggressive schemes of Japanese imperialism which was seeking to make reinroads on South Korea and its backstage manipulator U.S. imperialism and further deepened the crisis of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The mass struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in August 1965, which came in the wake of the June 3 uprising, assumed a strong anti-Japanese and anti-American character and was an active struggle for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, the tool of U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

[2]

In recent years the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and its stooges has developed all the more rapidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"At present, the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has made one step further than in the past: it is being waged in various forms and the struggle has become diversified in form. It is being waged as a more extensive mass struggle."

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, full of confidence in victory, are vigorously fighting for the glorious day when they will live happily in the unified fatherland under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, boundlessly rever-

(Continued on Page 16)

PROVOCATEURS WILL NOT ESCAPE RETALIATION AND DEATH

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops bent on incessant military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea are mounting again armed attacks on the posts of our side in successive days of late.

From early morning of April 17, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops infiltrated armed bandits equipped with various kinds of heavy weapons into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone on the Masandong line southeast of Pimgang-ri in the western sector of the front, launching open raids on posts of the People's Army.

From 13:00 of the same day the Yankee aggressor troops mobilized even trucks and helicopters continually to penetrate large numbers of armed bandits with various heavy arms into that portion, to launch another raids on posts of the People's Army under cover of night.

In fierce engagement with the enemy, the sentinels of the Korean People's Army killed, wounded or captured most of the invaders including officers, and thus firmly defended the outpost of the fatherland.

And from 21:40, the following day, the Yankee aggressor troops again infiltrated scores of armed bandits into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Konchon-ri in the central sector of the front, to commit vicious acts of provocation and from 03:50 in the morning of April 19 they penetrated several armed bandits into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Mt. Mayang in the western sector of the front to perpetrate acts of provocation. And on the 20th, more than 100 bandits fully armed with various kinds of heavy weapons sneaked into our portion on the Sojang-ri line in the Demilitarized Zone southeast of Panmun county, and perpetrated acts of grave provocation against the posts of our side.

The Korean People's Armymen wiped out most of the invaders on the spot by showering fire of revenge on the provocateurs who repeatedly launched attacks on our side, and thus scored brilliant battle success.

At present, the area of the Demilitarized Zone where the enemy intruded is littered with corpses of the arrogant and impudent aggressors and their weapons, reminding one of a fierce, bloody battlefield 15 years ago.

In the recent incidents, the heroic Korean People's Army dealt deserving retaliatory blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors bent on reckless military provocations and firmly safeguarded the defence line of the fatherland, demonstrating to the full the militant mettle of the revolutionary armed forces, each a match for a hundred foes.

The recent incidents furnish proof that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are aggravating the situation extremely by ceaselessly committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic in disregard of the repeated warnings of our side.

What deserves attention in particular is the fact that the recent incidents coincided with the "Honolulu talks" held between war incendiary Johnson and his puppet Pak Jung Hi clique for hastening the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The "Honolulu talks" are the closed-door war talks arranged by U.S. imperialism to get ready to the war preparations in Korea.

At the "Honolulu talks" the U.S. imperialists reexamined the war plans worked out on the spot by their war agents dispatched repeatedly to South Korea and tried hard to concretize and "perfect" them together with their puppet.

Synchronizing with the intensification of new war preparation in Korea by the U.S. imperialists who are impelling their puppets towards powder-reeking war provocation the armed attacks along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern half of the Republic have become more malicious. This clearly indicates that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are going headlong towards an adventurous war in Korea.

Nevertheless the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying foolishly to devolve the responsibility for tension in Korea on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to mislead world public opinion.

With no amount of crafty intrigues can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys ever evade the responsibility for their war provocations in Korea and for the aggravation of tension.

Whether a war breaks out or not in Korea entirely depends on the war intention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in their foolhardy play with fire they will only precipitate their own doom.

The heroic Korean People's Army and the entire Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the 40 million Korean people, will mete out punishment to provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and return retaliation for "retaliation" and all-out war for all-out war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the new war provocations and get out of South Korea taking all their lethal arms with them

Clandestine Confab for Stepped-up New War Provocation in Korea

—On "Honolulu Talks"—

Some time ago "talks" were held in Honolulu between Johnson and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique—the master and servants.

In the "talks" with the Pak Jung Hi hordes, war boss Johnson, flaunting the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," a treaty for aggression and war, twaddled about "prompt decision" of action and "quick and effective aid" to the South Korean puppets in case of emergency and harped on "continued efforts" to "ensure the security of South Korea," expedite the "modernisation" of the South Korean puppet army and meet any "emergency."

This fact is manifested in the so-called "joint communique" at the "talks" between Johnson and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As is clear from this, the "Honolulu talks" were war talks pure and simple and a premeditated plot of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea.

The "Honolulu talks" came about at a time when the U.S. imperialists' clamours for a new war in Korea have become extremely unscrupulous.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea are getting all the more malicious from day to day. Especially since Johnson's visit to South Korea in October 1966, the war racket of the U.S. imperialist aggressors grew more intensified and it has entered a still more reckless stage with the incident of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of U.S. imperialism as an occasion.

The American imperialist aggressors have long been perpetrating hostile acts without pause against the northern half of the Republic, while augmenting military forces and armaments on a large scale and putting spurs to their war preparations. In connection with the recent case of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo," they are amassing their huge armed forces in South Korea and on the coastal waters of our Republic. On the other hand, they have newly reinforced armed forces and military equipment and deployed them in the areas adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line and are further stepping up hostilities against the northern half.

In recent months alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors dispatched to South Korea a number of field agents for aggression including Vance, Johnson's special envoy, and Beach, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive ground forces in the Pacific, to concretize their aggressive plans on the spot, while summoning bosses of the puppet army to Washington to have a series of closed-door confabs.

What is more, the Johnson outfit are hard at work to weave a plot for the premeditation of an aggressive war, examining the "situation in Korea" with the mobilisation of even notorious war criminals like Eisenhower.

The talks Johnson had in conclave with the Pak Jung Hi puppets in Honolulu times are a direct extension of the U.S. imperialists' vile intrigues for another war in Korea and nothing but an attempt to cover on their war preparations by further concretizing the war plan the ruffians have thus far supplemented and perfected through the dispatch of their agents to South Korea for aggression.

This reveals once more glaringly before the world the premeditated war provocation manoeuvres in Korea of the U.S. imperialists who cannot maintain their existence even for a moment without aggression and war as well as the pernicious, treacherous nature of their stooge the Pak Jung Hi scamps.

If the U.S. imperialists and their hangers-on ignite a war in Korea again, they will get nothing but will only hasten their own ruin.

April Popular Uprising and Struggle of South Korean People

(Continued from Page 15)

ing him. They are developing their struggle into a new, active armed struggle.

The patriotic armed guerrillas of South Korea are dealing one severe blow after another to the enemy in different parts of South Korea including Seoul, the den of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to doctored figures published by the enemy, the armed guerrillas appeared at 66 places and fought battles 33 times from January 21 to January 30 this year, wiping out a large number of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and puppet army and policemen.

They blew up a U.S. troop train and wiped out a large number of Yankee aggressors and their stooges at 120 places from June to October last year.

Panic-stricken by the active advance of the armed guerrillas, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges set loose the U.S. army and the puppet army and police for their desperate "search operations."

According to the South Korean press reports last year as many as ten divisions or more of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, South Korean puppet army and police including a reserve division were mobilized to stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the armed guerrillas and the masses of the people and a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist troops and South Korean puppet troops and police took a direct part in the so-called "mopping-up operations."

Now the struggle assumes the form of armed struggle, the mass struggle of the people for the right to live and democratic rights is gaining in strength and scope.

The mass struggle of the South Korean people is acquiring more and more organization and consciousness.

[3]

The mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people comes from the cruel plunder of the people by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and the military terror rule.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people."

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea the American imperialists have pursued a policy of turning South Korea into their military base to make it a military beachhead for aggression in the Far East and Asia and intensified the plunder and fascist suppression of the people.

Particularly, with the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of our country and was caught redhanded while conducting espionage activities as an occasion, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their fascist terror rule and colonial predatory policy in South Korea these days as part of their premeditated machinations for unleashing another war.

While mobilising all manpower and materials of South Korea to implement their war policy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are suppressing all the forces standing in their way by means of military fascist terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated the so-called "incident of the People's Revolutionary Party" and the "case of the Operative Group for Communising South Korea". On the other hand, on the branding the "Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism," a scientific institution, as a "seditious organisation," have arrested and imprisoned the university professors, intellectuals and patriotic personages, involving them in and are staging a "trial" farce.

Militarisation of the economy being enforced as part of the war policy of U.S. imperialism has led South Korea's national economy to complete bankruptcy.

As a result, unemployed, semi-unemployed and foodless people are sharply increasing in number.

Under the military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the living of the South Korean people is being constantly encroached.

This inevitably evokes an irrepressible indignation among the South Korean people and leads them to the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The ever-growing socialist might in the northern half of the Republic liberated on the same day also encourages their struggle.

Under the outstanding leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Kim Il Sung, the northern half of the Republic has converted into a strong socialist country with powerful economic and defence capacity in historically short a period of time.

In the northern half of the Republic a most progressive socialist system has been established, a system under which exploitation of man by man has been liquidated once and for all, there are no poor and jobless people and all live happily together.

These great achievements have become a beacon of hope for the South Korean people who are impatient for the day when they will live under the leadership of the brilliant Leader Premier Kim Il Sung in the united country at the earliest possible date.

The anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle taking place vigorously all over South Korea is dealing heavy blows to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

After the April popular uprising, the South Korean people combined the political struggle with the economic one to fit in with the obtaining subjective and objective situation and are further developing their struggle along various forms and methods of struggle including the armed struggle.

Through their struggle they are accumulating the revolutionary forces to accomplish the revolution in South Korea and meet the great revolutionary event of the country's unification.

Basing on the valuable lessons they have acquired in the April popular uprising and the ensuing struggle, the South Korean people will further expand and develop their struggle until they win the final victory of the revolution and accomplish the cause of the country's unification.

Kim Gwang Su

The Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed generalissimo and brilliant military strategist, will under no circumstances tolerate and overlook any criminal crime and provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not act rashly before the Korean people who are fully ready to counter whatever provocation or surprise attack.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors, turning a deaf ear to this warning of ours, continue to aggravate the tension in Korea and take the course of war, the scoundrels will perish to the last one in the flames of war they themselves enkindled.

Kim Pyong

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13014